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PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1975

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No. 28,863

Kissinger Urges Russians to End SALT Stalemate

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, asserting that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are in "stagnation," said today that the next proposals on limiting strategic nuclear arms must come from the Soviet Union.

Washington is ready to seek an honorable compromise, Mr. Kissinger added, but recent Soviet rejection of the latest U.S. offer, delayed in September by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, does not mean the U.S. government must "come up with another," he said.

Moreover, he said, at a news conference, "we do not conceive a summit without a SALT agreement or a visit by [Soviet leader] Mr. [Leonid] Brezhnev without a SALT agreement."

Mr. Kissinger said this "does not mean that the chasm between us is unbridgeable but we cannot accept that the other side only has to reject a U.S. proposal to get another. I am confident that, with a serious effort on both sides, these differences can be bridged."

He said he believes "that 90 per cent of the SALT negotiations are substantially agreed but the remaining 10 per cent on which there is no agreement as yet are of considerable significance."

In another statement, addressed to Moscow but oddly using a pejorative Chinese political term, Mr. Kissinger said the United States would not stand still for any "hegemonism" interest.

The secretary's prod to the Kremlin to get the talks moving again was the second U.S. statement in as many days. Yesterday, in a televised interview, President Ford conceded that a new nuclear arms agreement and the much delayed visit by Mr. Brezhnev were unlikely to occur this year.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized that the SALT negotiations are not lagging because of disagreements between the State and Defense Departments, although he conceded there were occasional differences between himself and the ousted Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, "as you would expect of two individuals with strong minds."



Henry Kissinger.

Washington Post.

Mr. Kissinger strove to emphasize that the problems in reaching an accord were due at present more to Soviet positions than to disputes within the administration.

In fact, Mr. Kissinger seemed to go out of his way to indicate unhappiness with Moscow's recent actions, perhaps to underscore that Mr. Schlesinger's departure would not lead, as some Kissinger critics have charged, to a softening toward Moscow.

While a Ford-Brezhnev meeting appears postponed indefinitely, Mr. Kissinger said the President's trip to China is on schedule and does not depend as does the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting upon substantive results.

He noted that a U.S. president has not visited Peking for nearly four years and said that periodic "exchanges of views" between the two nations are desirable. He rejected the idea that on his

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Leftists to Proclaim Regime

Portuguese Flag Is Lowered In Angola as Fighting Rages

By David Ottaway

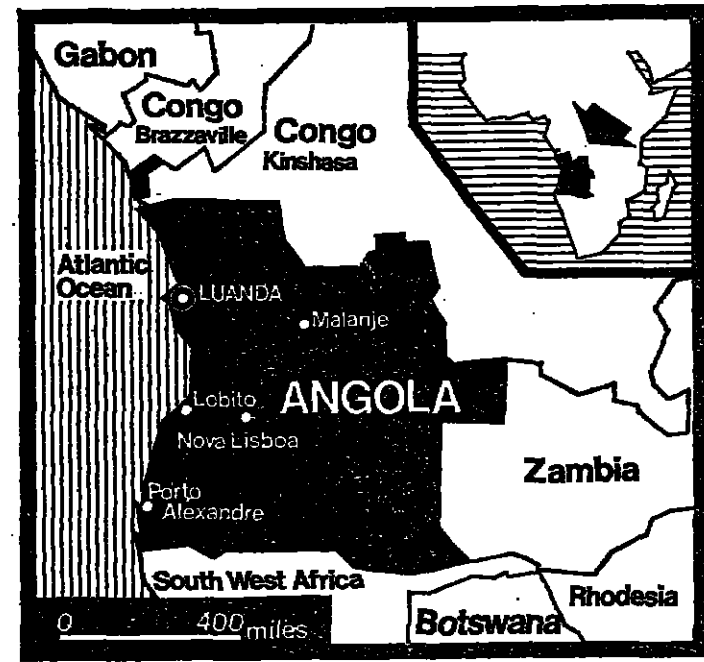
LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The red and green flag of Portugal was lowered for the last time at dusk today from the majestic 18th-century San Miguel Fort overlooking the Angolan capital, officially marking the end of nearly 500 years of Portuguese rule in Angola and Africa.

The last of five African colonies ruled by Portugal to gain its freedom in the last 18 months, Angola became the 49th independent country of Africa at midnight.

But it will be an independence unprecedented in the history of the 30-year-old process of decolonization in Africa begun after World War II and now nearing its completion in southern Africa.

Civil war rages across this sprawling, mineral-rich West African nation of 6 million inhabitants. Three rival nationalistic groups are struggling for power, with each of them now in control of one region and no compromise in sight.

Today, heavy fighting was reported in southern Angola near Nova Redondo as a mercenary-supported column of troops continued its march toward the capital after capturing the port



Gemini.

of Cabinda. But new fighting has reportedly broken out near Nito, which is about 12 miles south of Cabinda city and less than a mile from the Zaire border.

Reports reaching here were unclear about whether it was the Zaire Army, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola or the Cabinda Front that was apparently attempting to enter the enclave from the south.

The MPLA, which holds the capital, the diamond-mining region in the east, Cabinda and six of the country's 16 districts, intends to proclaim a people's republic tomorrow and to install its leader, Agostinho Neto, as the president.

The two other groups, the FNLA and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) are expected to proclaim their own separate government in opposition to that of the MPLA.

These two groups now control jointly about 10 of the 16 districts, but they were driven out of the capital by the MPLA last summer.

In a short, unemotional speech at the colonial government palace today at noon, the Portuguese high commissioner, Vice-Adm. Leonel Alexandre Gomes Cardozo, took note of the sad plight in which Angola finds itself at independence.

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Resolution on Zionism Imminent

UN Assembly Backs Palestinians in 2 Votes

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The General Assembly overwhelmingly approved two resolutions today asserting "inalienable rights" for the Palestinians and demanding a seat for the Palestine Liberation Organization in all Middle East peace talks.

The assembly was scheduled to

make a final decision later today on a committee-approved resolution equating Zionism with racism.

The world body first approved, 93-15 with 27 abstentions, a resolution creating a 30-nation committee to work out a program for attaining the rights of Palestinians to self-determination as a

nation and a return to property from which they were uprooted in four Middle East wars.

The resolution calls for the committee to make a report for Security Council action by June 1. Then the assembly, by a 101-8 vote with 25 abstentions, approved a measure calling for guarantees of the "inalienable rights"

of the Palestinians and for "the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestine people, to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East, which are held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing for other parties."

Immediately after the votes, the Soviet Union made public a call for resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace talks, with participation by the PLO.

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin flatly rejected the two resolutions today and said Israel would not be compelled to negotiate with the PLO.

Israel will not cooperate with any committee set up to enforce an earlier resolution insuring the Palestinians' right to sovereignty and a return to land in what is now Israel and will not talk with the PLO, he said.

The UN voting on the two resolutions, broadly sponsored by Arab, other Third World and Communist countries, ended five days of debate.

Israel, the United States, Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras voted against both resolutions.

Besides those eight countries, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Fiji, El Salvador, Swaziland and Haiti voted against the so-called restoration resolution setting up the committee on the exercise of the Palestinian people.

Zionism is the movement for a Jewish national homeland in Palestine, that brought Israel into being in 1948. Its Arab and other critics maintain that it is exclusionist and hence racist and that anti-Zionism is not the same as anti-Semitism.

Clarence Mitchell Jr., a member of the U.S. delegation, told a newsman he expected Congress would "react very strongly" if the anti-Zionism resolution was approved. He said Congress's action "would be very punitive, whatever it is."

In Note Delivered to U.S.

Russia Asks New Geneva Mideast Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Soviet Union has formally proposed to the United States that they jointly move toward resuming the Geneva Middle East conference, the official press reported tonight.

This news agency said Anatoly Dobrynin, ambassador to the United States, handed Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a message from Moscow yesterday proposing that resumption of the Middle East conflict be taken back to Geneva with "all the parties immediately concerned."

The Soviet Union and United States are co-chairmen of the conference, which adjourned almost immediately after it opened in December, 1973.

"Experiences show that the road of partial measures, carried out, moreover, on a separate basis, does not lead to a resolution of the Middle East problem," the Soviet message said. The remark about "a separate basis" was an evident swipe at U.S. mediation, now spearheaded by Mr. Kissinger.

Russians Unhappy

The Russians have been unhappy about being left out of the Middle East settlement. Soviet propagandists have assailed the recent Sinai disengagement agreement as a possible Vietnamese initiative on the part of the United States and a blow at Arab unity on the part of Egypt.

Until last spring, Moscow persistently called for a return to Geneva, 20 years from this stand when it became apparent

that the Arab parties were hopelessly split and success would be unlikely at the conference table.

Only recently have the Russians resumed pushing for resumption of the Geneva talks, possibly because they feel some unity has been achieved by the Arabs in attacking Egypt's Sinai concessions.

"Of course," the Soviet message said, "participating from the very beginning in the resumed Geneva conference on an equal footing must be all the parties immediately concerned."

Judge Denies Right to Take Girl in Coma Off Respirator

From Wire Dispatches

MORETOWN, N.J., Nov. 10.—A judge ruled today that doctors may not detach a life-sustaining respirator from Karen Anne Quinlan, 21, who has been in a coma for seven months.

Judge Robert Muir denied a suit brought by Joseph and Jane Quinlan asking for the right to detach the artificial support of the life of their daughter who has been kept alive by a respirator since she suffered massive brain damage. The decision will probably be appealed, attorneys said.

The Roman Catholic parents of Miss Quinlan wanted her to be permitted to return to the gentle hands of the Lord.

But five parties, including the

state of New Jersey, argued that disconnecting the life-giving respirator would amount to homicide.

Seven doctors testified that Miss Quinlan has virtually no chance of recovering from the brain damage.

Miss Quinlan went into a coma April 15 after attending a drinking party with friends. There was evidence of two tranquilizers in her system but doctors testified that the amounts were not sufficient to cause the coma and said that they do not know what caused her illness.

The Quinlan case has attracted international attention because the dilemma of the Quinlans.

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As Angola Becomes Independent

Flags of the MPLA ring the empty pedestal of a statue of a former Portuguese governor of Angola outside the Governor's Palace in Luanda. The statue has been sent to Lisbon.



Delegation Going to Madrid

Morocco Says Deal 'in Sight' Over Sahara

From Wire Dispatches

AGADIR, Morocco, Nov. 10.—Information Minister Ahmed Taieba Benhima said today that an accord with Spain over the Sahara dispute was "in sight" but he warned that his country's marchers would enter the Spanish-held territory again if negotiations failed.

Speaking at a press conference after the "peace marchers" had started to return from Spanish Sahara on King Hassan's orders Mr. Benhima said:

"There will be an official Moroccan delegation going to Madrid within 24 or 48 hours. There is no agreement yet, but there is an understanding and an accord is in sight."

Mr. Benhima said the delegation probably would be headed by Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki. Sources said that the detailed negotiations with Spain on the transfer of sovereignty called for a temporary tripartite administration under United Nations auspices, comprising Moroccan, Mauritanian and Saharan officials.

He said that, meanwhile, all the 350,000 volunteer marchers would remain in Tarfaya—their base camp 21 miles from the border—and would not return to their homes until the end of the negotiations.

If the negotiations are successful, "which is a possible hypothesis, we will go to El Aïun [the capital of the Spanish-held territory]. If they fail, the 350,000 Moroccans will cross the frontier again because they are only on the frontier waiting for a political result," the minister added.

Marchers Trek Back

In the desert, the Moroccan marchers began the trek back to their base camp.

Reports from Tarfaya said the marchers began streaming back from the border in good order and discipline and without any outward show of disappointment. Moroccans questioned at random about how they felt about the decision to call off the march

generally said they trusted King Hassan to know how best to direct his campaign for possession of the disputed territory.

Some quoted the King's statement in a television broadcast yesterday that the march had "fully achieved its objectives."

The Algerian government of President Houari Boumedienne has led the fight to block the march and allow the territory's estimated 80,000 inhabitants "self-determination" leading to outright independence.

Moroccan officials blamed Algerian pressure on Spain for the collapse of an earlier "understanding" to hand over the Spanish Sahara to Morocco, with the southern part of the territory going to neighboring Mauritania.

Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah arrived in Algiers for talks with Mr. Boumedienne but it was not immediately clear whether he went to persuade the Algerian leader to accept the Moroccan and Mauritanian claims

to the territory or whether he was about to abandon his political alliance with King Hassan.

Juan Carlos Praised

MADRID, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Prince Juan Carlos was praised today for his handling of the Spanish Sahara crisis, his first test of leadership since assuming power from the ailing Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

"A success for the Prince," headlined the newspaper *Informaciones*, a reference to his tough stance against the "green march" invasion of Spanish Sahara by thousands of Moroccans.

Informaciones is a politically moderate newspaper, backed by some of the most powerful banks. Its headline appeared over an unusual front-page editorial that said:

"Juan Carlos has proven himself as the authentic head of the nation. He has restored public confidence in the future, which has lessened in recent times."

Franco Is Said In Difficulty With Breathing

MADRID, Nov. 10 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, his life sustained by medical machines, was reported today as doctors said his post-operative condition was unchanged.

Gen. Franco's medical team said in a midday public bulletin that the general's "cardio-respiratory situation is stable." But privately doctors said he was having trouble, despite an artificial respirator.

The official medical announcement also reported that Gen. Franco, after three weeks of illness, was continuing to be sustained by an artificial kidney, operating efficiently "without technical difficulties."

Earlier, a Palestinian guerrilla organization said that some of its men had stormed a resthouse in the Israeli settlement of Gileadi, not far from the scene of the incident reported by the Lebanese Army.

4 Guerrillas Killed

TEL AVIV, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Israel said that its security forces hunted down and killed four Arab guerrillas today after they infiltrated Israel near the northern town of Metulla.

The military command said that there were no Israeli casualties.

A military spokesman said that a patrol clashed with the guerrillas at close range south of the town.

Each guerrilla wore civilian clothes and carried grenades and Soviet-built Kalashnikov sub-machine guns, the spokesman said.

Progress Imperils the Past, Ecologists Charge in Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 10 (AP).—Environmentalists are at odds with Greek government plans for industrial expansion. They charge that the nation's archaeological heritage is endangered "because progress and environment seem incompatible."

The resignation last week of 14 of the 18 members of the Archaeology Council over an industrial project was the most serious clash so far between environmentalists and government and business interests.

The council said that the planned construction of a 350-million kilowatt, steel mill and cement complex in Pylos in southern Greece would ruin an area rich in natural beauty and archaeological remains.

The area was connected with the Trojan Wars and was the site of the battle of Navarino where the Greek, French, Russian and British fleets defeated

the Turks in 1827. It is also the site of the so-called palace of Nestor, a Trojan War hero, uncovered by University of Cincinnati archaeologists after World War II. The area also has a Frankish castle and a seabed strewn with antiquities from shipwrecks.

"But Pylos is just one example of the dangers ahead," said Prof. Nikolaos Panagiotou of Athens University, one of the council members who resigned.

"Much irreparable damage has already been done because money prevails over culture and there's more to come," he added.

The government argues that since Greece applied last June for full membership in the European Economic Community, industrial expansion is essential. The Pylos complex is expected to employ about 3,000 persons by 1982. The government has promised to protect the environment.

The members of the Archaeology Council who resigned said that a constitutional provision for environmental protection, as well as other laws to punish offenders, are generally ineffective.

They said that the council prevented construction of a large cement plant on Methana Island, 80 miles south of Athens, and of factories near the capital's beaches. But it lost out in its struggle to protect the environment almost everywhere else.

The coast west of Athens is now crisscrossed with shipyards, oil refineries and steel mills. Some beaches are polluted and closed to the public.

The Thessaloniki area, near Salonika's industrial zone in the north, is also polluted. In both areas, local inhabitants have protested against additional industrial installations.

Two years ago, oil was struck off the northern Aegean island

of Thassos. Last week, a new phase of active exploitation began and experts say that they fear oil spills.

Recently, the government announced that an agreement had been signed for the construction of an aluminum plant at Itea, about 100 miles west of Athens. Itea is near Delphi, site of the temple of Apollo, where the Council of Europe has agreed to set up a European cultural center.

Archaeologists say that they are particularly concerned by a recent United Nations study finding that pollution in the last 40 years has done more damage to the marble monuments on the Acropolis than in the last four centuries. The report said that the atmospheric pollutants, especially from industrial units, turn the marble into fine dust.

It charges that antiquities all over Greece would be subject to the same damage if industry is located nearby.

Despite Drop in Prestige

CIA Aides Say Disclosures Do Not Hurt Effectiveness

By Seymour Hersh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—CIA officials, despite repeated public avowals of diminished prestige and operational ability because of the various inquiries into intelligence operations, are convinced that the agency will suffer no serious loss of authority and no erosion of its ability to produce professional intelligence estimates and reports.

The officials do not expect either the Senate or House committees on intelligence to recommend a ban on clandestine activities. Instead, they believe the committees will seek to impose more stringent controls on such operations, a compromise welcomed by the agency.

In a series of recent interviews, agency officials also expressed surprise at what they said was the inability of the Senate committee, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, to generate public support for his inquiry.

"Frank Church was the first TV

show to close this fall," a senior agency aide said.

Sen. Church and his assistants, informed of these views, took sharp exception and said that much of the committee's most important work was proceeding now in executive hearings and would, if consistent with national security requirements, be made public at the close of the investigation in February.

Started in December

All of the CIA officials who were interviewed agreed that the public criticism and official investigations in the aftermath of the reports last December of widespread CIA domestic spying had failed to seriously hamper the agency's main function—the production of worthwhile intelligence.

At one point in February, William Colby, the recently fired CIA director, told a congressional hearing that what he depicted as "exaggerated" charges of improper conduct had "placed American intelligence in danger."

"We've been looking for apparent, observable effects," an intelligence official said, "and there are none." He added, however, that agency officials were concerned about "the intangibles that anyone can speculate about—you don't know what you're missing. The defector who doesn't defect; someone who doesn't tell you a wonderful story. But it's hard to say that we've lost much because of that."

The sources cited the following areas in which there has been some impairment of operations:

Some U.S. firms which provided cover jobs for CIA men in the United States have curtailed their cooperation. "Statistically, the numbers aren't important," a source said, "but we have lost that slice of the pie."

A small number of the large U.S. corporations which permitted the CIA to use foreign offices and branches for cover jobs have become less "enthusiastic" about permitting the agency to have direct access to the full run of its employees overseas. The firms have requested that the agency conduct all of its business with employees through one designated contact man.

Some of the CIA's agents overseas have suffered lower morale and a confusion about what is permissible or not in the field. "Now everyone has to check back home with his field officer and this is taking away operational initiative in case of spot developments," a source said.

Other CIA officials found that complaint ill-founded. "It's not right to say that men in the field should go out on their own" in case of a spot development, a headquarters officer noted. "It's not so bad to check with your superiors."

There has been some reluctance on the part of various officials and operatives to provide foreign intelligence services to cooperate. "Some of our old-line contacts don't want to show up in our hearings or in our press," a well-informed source said. "But it just means that it's a little bit more difficult to undertake an operation with friendly operatives," the source added, noting that such operations were still feasible.

There also have been scattered instances of lessened cooperation at high-level government-to-government interchanges of information. An administration official said in an interview that some officials of the British intelligence service no longer tell us where they got information so we can evaluate the source, but only pass on the information.

In a series of articles on the CIA last month, the Boston Globe reported that U.S. officials have resorted to treating top-secret British information as being "on loan" to avoid the possibility of its being subpoenaed by Congress or the courts as "property" of the CIA.

But all of the sources noted that intelligence information, including the most sensitive material available, was still flowing to the CIA.

"Things are tougher, that's true," an official said. "But I haven't seen any evidence that things are compromised in terms of being able to do the function." A high-level CIA source did note that the agency recently had a conservative European politician abruptly turn down an offer of covert CIA financing for a campaign. "The guy took the position that I can't afford to be exposed on this," the source said.

But it is impossible to gauge how widespread such refusals of secret aid are.



WESTERN WINTER—Scene in Denver, Colo., after early snowfall Sunday morning.

Agriculture Ministers Pledge

EEC Will Try to Eliminate Food Surpluses

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The European Economic Community agriculture ministers today pledged they would do all they could to prevent recurring and politically embarrassing food surpluses, especially of wine, butter and beef.

But they sought to blame the EEC's foreign ministers for the stockpiling. They said that surpluses of sugar, fruit, vegetables and lamb were the result of decisions to conclude international

agreements with third countries. The accusation suggests that there will be tough talking when the agriculture and foreign ministers hold a joint meeting here on Nov. 25. The object will be to produce a document on agricultural reform which will be discussed by the EEC heads of government at a Rome summit meeting early next month.

The agriculture ministers will resume their talks tomorrow when they will discuss a shortened version of a document on reform drafted by the European Commission.

The West Germans, who demanded the so-called "stock-taking" in the first place, have also produced a document.

New Attitude Seen

In contrast to the recent criticism by Bonn of the agriculture policy's wastages, this latest contribution is said by officials here to represent a considerable softening in the West German attitude.

Apart from eliminating surpluses, the ministers are chiefly concerned with maintaining farmers' incomes while introducing greater flexibility into the system.

It was clear from today's talks that the fundamental reappraisal of the system is, in practical and political terms, impossible. The common agricultural policy is the linchpin of community integration and the risks of tampering too drastically with it have obviously

daunted the ministers. The day began with a sharp exchange between the French and Italian ministers about the French 15-per-cent border tax on Italian wine imports.

Italy's Giovanni Marcora refused to discuss the agenda item on revising the EEC's wine rules until the French abolished the tax. His French counterpart, Christian Bonnet, retorted that the tax was having no effect on wine imports into France.

He quoted figures to show that Italy sold 523,000 hectoliters of wine to France in October, compared with 402,000 hectoliters in October of last year, long before the tax was imposed.

Miss Witke went to China three years ago to do a study on Chinese women. She says she was astonished when Chiang Ching summoned her to a working session of interviews in Canton and Peking.

Personal Details

Most of the interviews were taped by Chinese officials present. But on occasion, Miss Witke says, Chiang Ching took her on walks in order to reveal certain personal details.

Among other things, Miss Witke said in a telephone interview, Chiang Ching disclosed that her marriage with Mr. Mao was not close at times. When Chiang Ching was recuperating from an illness in Moscow in 1957, for instance, Mr. Mao visited the Soviet capital but did not see or even telephone her.

Nevertheless, Miss Witke recalls, Chiang Ching projected a sense of "enormous power," comparable to that of an ancient Chinese empress.

According to Miss Witke, the Chinese promised to send her the transcripts of her taped interviews after they had been edited by Chou En-lai and Yao Wen-yuan, then one of Chiang Ching's protégés. But she never received all the transcripts and wrote her book from notes she had taken during the talks.

Miss Witke anticipates that the appearance of the book will create problems for the Chinese diplomats in the United States who arranged for her visit to China. For this reason, she says, some of these diplomats attempted to dissuade her from writing the book. Publication of the book is expected in the spring.

World Food Unit Elects Lebanese As New Leader

ROME, Nov. 10 (AP)—Led by the developing nations saw their candidate elected today to the head of the 135-nation Food and Agriculture Organization, the largest UN agency.

Edouard Saouma, 48, a Christian Lebanese, emerged victorious as the Third-World nations remained united and the choice of the industrial world, David Hopper of Canada, withdrew.

Mr. Saouma succeeds Addeke Boerma of the Netherlands, who is retiring after two four-year terms.

Mr. Saouma will have a single six-year term under new FAO rules.

Arab delegates proclaimed his election as "a victory for the Third World," although much of the funds for the organization come from industrial states, 26 per cent from the United States alone.

Ford Honors Marines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Ford placed a wreath at the two Jima Monuments today as he honored the Marines on the 20th anniversary of their founding. He called them a "living monument to bravery and self-sacrifice."

7 at Vatican Embassy

SANTIAGO, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The Vatican Embassy said today that another of Chile's leftist guerrilla leaders, his girlfriend and five other persons had sought political asylum in the diplomatic mission.

The guerrilla leader was identified as Nelson Gutierrez, the No. 2 man in the Movement of the Revolutionary Left.

Massage Parlors Are Target

Denmark Cracks Down on Brothels

By Bernard D. Nossiter

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Police in permissive Denmark have launched a drive against vice, cracking down on brothels, massage parlors and other places that have sprung up all over town here.

In the last two weeks, police have arrested three operators, including a woman, suspected of running houses of prostitution. Two of the three, however, have already re-opened for business, one measure of a vice cop's unhappy lot in Denmark.

Every afternoon, the tabloid Ekstra Bladet runs a page or more of classified and small display ads openly hawking the women, their specialties and their telephone numbers.

"Are you a romantic or a realist?" asks one. "Three experienced girls will fulfill your every wish."

"Solveig presents three new girls," says another. "Susanne, Bodina and Eva. They still give a German massage for serious clients. Sauna and bath. Open Monday to Friday 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.; Saturday 10-4."

Prostitution is legal here and women can work the bars and streets unmolested. But living off the earnings of a prostitute is a criminal offense. So about a year ago, Deputy Police Commissioner Aksel Frederiksen put detectives to work on the massage parlor operators.

Mr. Frederiksen said the busi-

ness is so lucrative that storefronts normally selling for \$3,500 have changed hands at 10 times the price.

"Very often it is a gang of two or three," the commissioner said, "turning a chain of 5 or 10 places and maybe involved in other crimes."

In the Vesterbro district of Copenhagen, Mr. Frederiksen said, some brothel bosses apparently are dealing in narcotics and keeping their women liberally supplied with drugs.

The commissioner is troubled about how much support his drive will receive. He hinted that he is

reluctant to make more arrests until he sees whether the three he has caught are convicted and jailed.

Uphill Battle

In any case, he fights an uphill battle. He estimated that there are more than 100 brothels in Copenhagen alone and he has fewer than 10 detectives—all of them also busy with murder, rape and other criminal cases.

Detective Hans Nielsen is a veteran of the brothel battle. He said that the parlors operate with 2 to 8 women who charge customers 100 to 500 kroner (\$17 to \$85).

The operator typically collects \$34 to \$42 a day from each woman, regardless of what she takes in. Some owners try to collect 30 per cent to 50 per cent of each woman's daily gross, but that involves an elaborate record of the number of customers served. Detective Nielsen says that a woman may have 10 clients daily. A man with five parlors of three women each can gross \$3,000 a week.

Newspaper Freedom

Would Commissioner Frederiksen ask Ekstra Bladet to refuse sex ads to help his campaign? He was amazed at the suggestion. "It's a liberating world we live in," he said. "It's a very bad thing to look into newspapers."

The commissioner does not argue that the girls are exploited. They come, he said, from all social classes, lured by the prospect of easy money or their own particular sexual drive. He has no evidence that any strongarm methods are used to recruit or hold them, he said.

U.S. Quakers Say They Shipped Aid Illegally to Hanoi

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The American Friends Service Committee said today that it has made its first illegal delivery of aid to North Vietnam.

The Quaker relief group said it informed the White House that 16.5 tons of acrylic yarn had been delivered to Haiphong for making sweaters for school children.

Yesterday the group said that the Treasury Department, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, had refused to grant the committee the necessary export license for the shipment, claiming it was economic rather than humanitarian aid.

Last week, Quaker officials said, the Treasury Department notified the committee that it was turning down a license application to ship up to 100 tons of yarn to North Vietnam. It did approve, however, a license for shipping up to \$25,000 in finished children's sweaters.

"Why is it that shipment of yarn to the lone sweater factory in North Vietnam is denied but shipment of sweaters is approved?" a Quaker official asked. The Quakers also said they were proceeding with plans to ship fishmeal and agricultural equipment to South Vietnam as well as wood screw-making machines for a cooperative in Hanoi. Licenses for these items have been denied.

The identity of the gunman was not known but he was said to be a 34-year-old laborer who returned to Tunis from Belgium 10 days ago.

Police have surrounded the embassy and 10 hours after the abduction they reported no progress in gaining the release of the captives.

French Air Strike Off

PARIS, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Cabin staff members of France's three airlines today called off a threatened strike after reaching an agreement on working hours, holidays and promotions.

The Cabinet was increased to 26 members by the creation of two new ministries—justice and manpower—and the splitting of the Finance and Commerce Ministries into four sections.

Cambodia Delays Talks on Links With Thailand

BANGKOK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Cambodia has delayed a promised meeting with Thailand to establish normal relations between the two countries, a Thai government spokesman said.

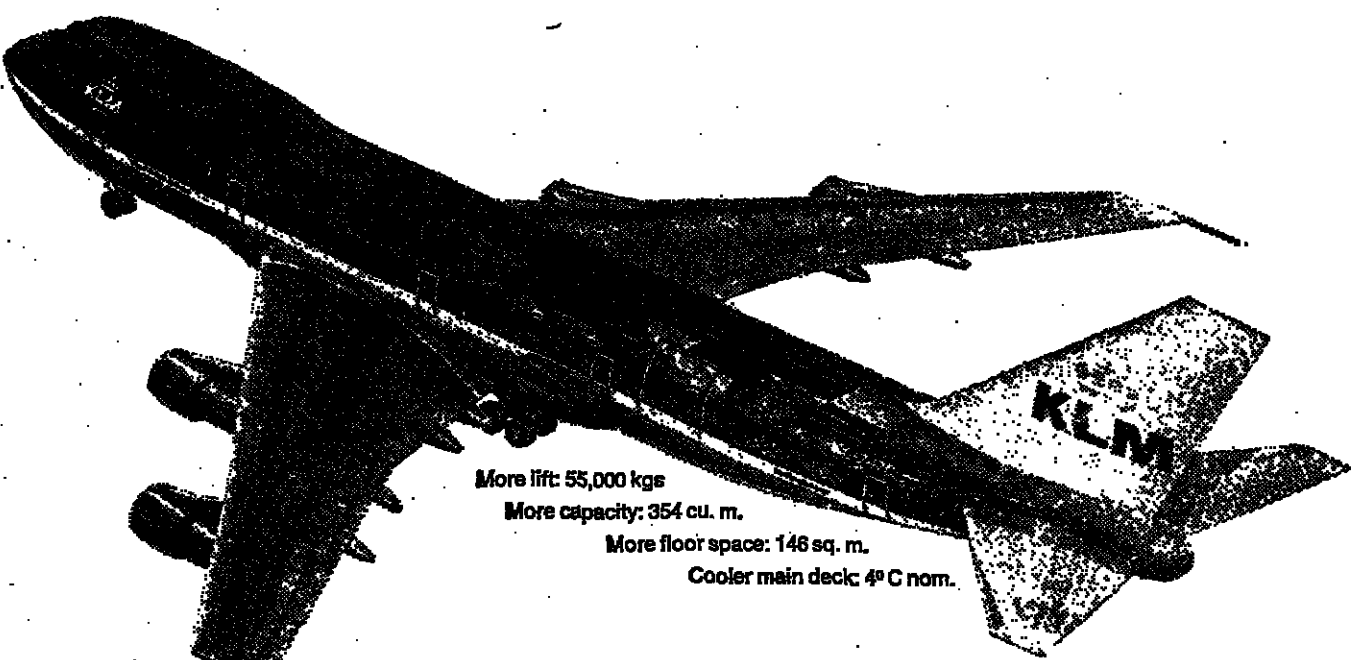
The spokesman said that Teng Sary, Cambodia's deputy premier, sent a message to Bangkok last week asking that the meeting, scheduled today on the Thai-Cambodian border, be postponed until next Monday.

No specific reason was given for the delay. The meeting was arranged during Teng Sary's official visit to Thailand at the end of last month.

Thailand has come under increasingly heavy criticism from its Communist neighbors recently but appeared on the verge of being the first non-Communist nation to have diplomatic representation in Phnom Penh.

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France and Canada

The strain in relations between France and Canada over the impending economic summit meeting in Paris results from attitudes for which much can be said on both sides. But, on the whole, President Giscard d'Estaing now seems to make out the better case.

Essentially, the summit is an elitist group, representing the top industrialized nations of the free world. There can be objections to this, but as a practical matter it is important that France, the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany and Italy consult on the issues that confront all of them, and if their decisions affect the rest of the industrialized world it is better that those decisions should come through mutual discussions, rather than be the product of unilateral policies.

Canada is also an industrialized state, albeit much of its independent economic strength comes from natural resources. Canada is also a member of the Atlantic community, which is an economic, political and cultural fact, even though the political aspects are marked by numerous differences. Moreover, Canada is extremely sensitive to any suggestion that the United States could speak for the North American interests of the community.

Yet if Canada were now invited to come to the Paris summit, as the French point

out, it might open the way to claims for representation by other states. Why, if Canada is admitted, should Scandinavia and the Low Countries be barred? In fact, on the basis of the Canadian argument, Taiwan and South Korea might also ask admittance. And to broaden the scope of the conference to that extent might well hamper the group in coming to grips with responsibilities and perils which, as presently constituted, it is peculiarly suited to meet.

It is, however, unfortunate that this controversy has arisen at all. Apparently all those invited by France to attend, except the host and Italy, were willing to accept Canada as a partner. This could be a problem among the conferees, and had the matter not been argued publicly, a Canadian presence might have caused little real difficulty: it is only now that it has become a major subject of contention that the objections to Canada have become so strong. This could leave an unpleasant aftermath, not only insofar as Franco-Canadian relations are concerned but in the reception that will be accorded the decisions of the summit. In turn, increased friction among the industrialized states could make it more difficult to achieve accords, to common advantage, between those nations and the producers of raw materials, the developing countries and, in sum, the presently turbulent world economy.

Economic Summit

President Ford will be traveling to Europe late this week to attend an economic summit conference at the Chateau de Rambouillet, near Paris, with the leaders of France, West Germany, Britain, Italy and Japan. The meeting has been billed as more of a "seminar" than a negotiation.

Each of the six nations represented will lead a discussion on one of the major problems troubling the world economy—the United States on energy; France on the international monetary system; West Germany on the world economic slump; Britain on North-South relations; Italy on East-West relations and Japan on international trade rules—and how to prevent a continuing slide into protectionism.

Obviously, in a three-day meeting, six national leaders and their aides are not going to be able to cover the whole of that vast terrain. Nor can they solve problems that involve not only themselves but a great many other countries that will not be represented at Rambouillet. This summit meeting would run the risk of infuriating and alienating other governments if an effort were made to resolve specific issues directly affecting their interests. The age of domination of the world economy by one or a few Western nations is past.

Nevertheless, this summit of six industrial democracies, whose weight in the world economy is still formidable, can still achieve a great purpose if it gives rise to a common understanding and common will among the national leaders on two basic issues: In the short run, how to end the worldwide slump that has inflicted unemployment and hardship on countless millions—especially in the poor, developing countries; and, for the longer run, how to strengthen the structure of the international monetary system and the world trading system.

These short-run and long-run objectives are closely linked. For persistent unemployment and inflation constitute the major roadblock to structural reform of the world economic order; and long-term structural reform is crucial if the world is to escape from periodic cycles of economic disorder.

The summit seminar in France can make an important contribution if it demonstrates the willingness of the leaders of the major industrial democracies to explore those intractable problems which no nation can solve in isolation, and to work together—through existing international bodies—for a healthier world economy from which all will benefit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Enter Angola, Fighting

The civil war in Angola goes into high gear today. The last Portuguese troops depart, taking with them not only the flag that has flown over the West African land (twice the size of Texas) for five centuries but also any real restraint on the Angolan groups contending for power. One group, the Popular Movement, controls the capital of Luanda and much of the coast but has lost the aura of a sure winner that it had until a few months ago. The two other groups, the National Front and the National Union, are fighting together; they have some military momentum now and they threaten, if they do not already possess, the southern port-railway outlet for Angola's (and Zaire's and Zambia's) important military exports, a military state—which is to say intensified conflict—looms.

Unfortunately, no movement is perceptible toward a political solution. Neither a coalition, nor a confederation along the regional tribal lines of the three groups, nor a split of the territory into separate states seems to be possible now. There is too much bitterness for a sharing of power and too much appetite for a carving up of the country. Various outsiders, including Chairman Idi Amin of the Organization of African Unity, have floated cease-fire and settlement initiatives, but none has come even faintly close to acceptance. (Now we can see close up the large practical disadvantages of the Africans letting a discredited figure like Gen. Amin take over the chair of the OAU.) The Portuguese created no national political framework in which Africans might have settled into self-rule—an old colonial story. They left a mess. And

so a war that has already claimed thousands of African lives will claim many more before the killing is done.

But there is another problem, perhaps now the main problem, and that is the foreign supplies and soldiers being pumped into Angola, ensuring that local exhaustion will not dictate the outcome. To help the Popular Movement, the Soviet bloc has sent boatloads of military equipment and, apparently, Cuban military advisers. There seems to be little doubt that late last year the Russians decided to mount a major effort to convert the Popular Movement from a routine challenge to a formidable force able to take power on the heels of the departing Portuguese. President Mobutu of neighboring Zaire evidently saw this as a threat to his ambitions to install a friendly regime, led by his brother-in-law, the National Front's Holden Roberto, next door. He inquired of Washington and found officials there ready to believe that if you stand back and let the Russians pick up Angola on the cheap, then the Russians (or the Chinese) will be tempted to go for other marbles elsewhere. So the United States is by one means (open aid to Zaire) or another (covert aid to selected Angolans) doing its bit to reinforce the notion that Communists must play by the rules of the game. The oil and mineral riches of the region may also have had something to do with it. Washington's "partners" in this enterprise appear to include the Chinese, the South Africans, the French, and various Portuguese mercenaries. Diplomacy makes strange bedfellows.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

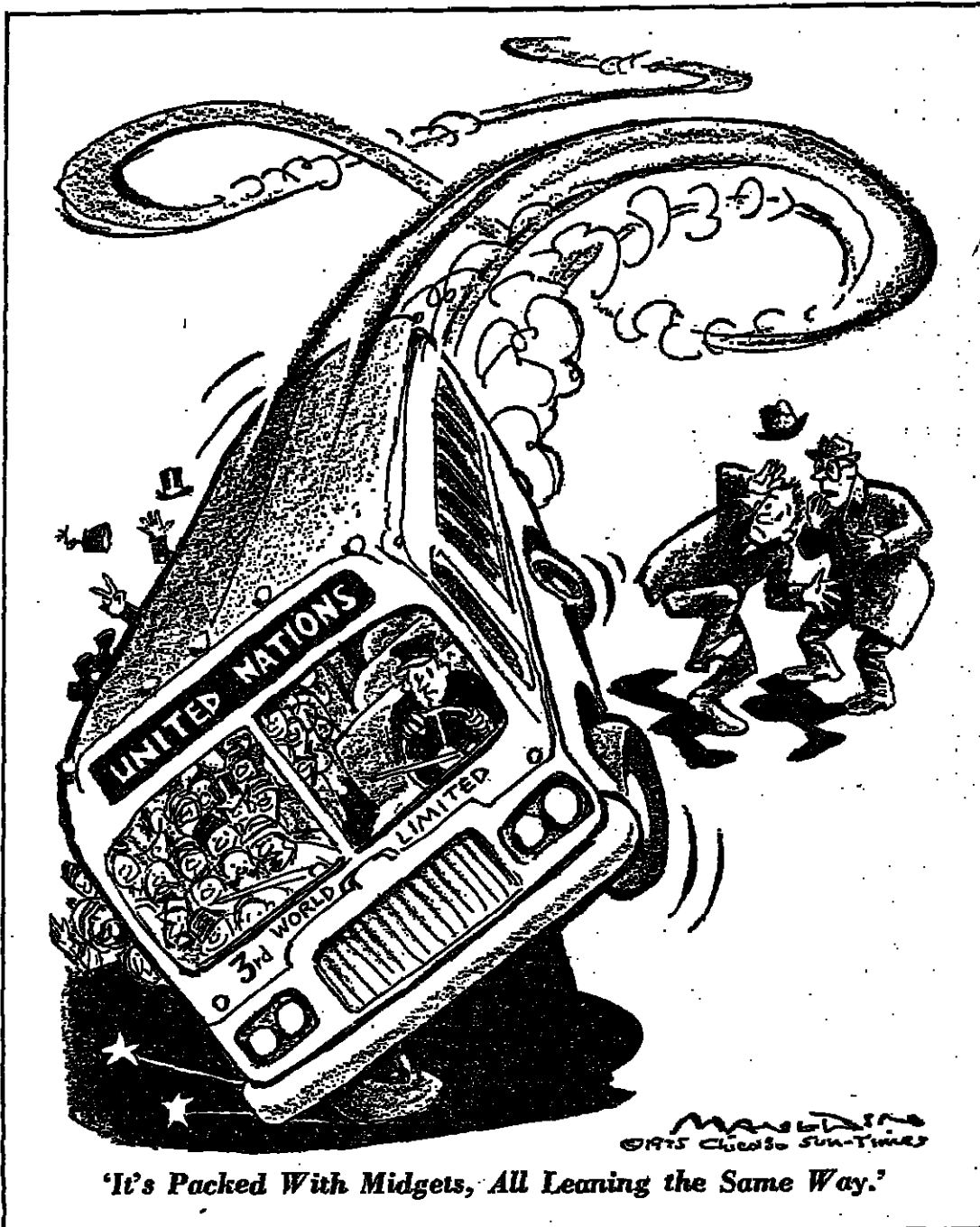
November 11, 1900

TORONTO.—William Fortune, an Englishman who owns a ranch in Kamloops, British Columbia, has a record apple crop this year. One tree produced apples weighing 28 ounces each, or two ounces heavier than the biggest shown at the last World's Fair. Impartial witnesses, who have testified to the accuracy of his claims, say that the apples are the largest on earth. So far there have been no claimers.

Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1925

NEW YORK.—As the result of many successful experiments in transatlantic broadcasting, American radio fans were assured today of being able to "listen in" on European programs as a regular feature. This assurance came from David Sarnoff, general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, who declared that his corporation soon would be in a position to rebroadcast programs from British and German stations.



Soviet Zeal for a Closed Society

By Chalmers M. Roberts

VOLGOGRAD.—In Volgograd, as it's now called, they were marking the anniversary of the battle of Stalingrad, the turning point of World War II on the Eastern front. The school children were marched by their teachers into the city's Square of the Fallen Heroes; banners were flying, a military band playing, old soldiers, resplendently decorated with medals from the great victory over Hitler's Wehrmacht, marched proudly to the reviewing stand.

The local political leaders and the ranking surviving general called on one and all never to forget the deeds of the hero city. But there were few handclaps and before long much youthful disaffection was evident. Parade marshals and other monitors, hand-to-hand, did their best to contain the throng but still many youthful defectors from the call to patriotism managed to skip out before our eyes, watching from a hotel balcony.

Along the Volga

Volgograd, strung out for nearly 50 miles along the Volga River, has been rebuilt where all had been left in war-torn shambles; the new high-rise apartments now surround the central city. The old flour mill, scene of bitter fighting, has been left as a reminder with a new war museum being built next door. A hydrofoil boat ride gives one a river view of the city on the west bank. Mamayev Hill, the highest point in the city, fought over for five months, was still an untouched battlefield when I first saw it in 1955. Today it is capped with a 282-foot high statue of Motherland, a female figure wielding a sword; aside the several flights of steps leading up are vivid concrete sculptures and an eternal flame.

Next door to the Intourist Hotel is the reconstructed department store in the basement of which Nazi Field Marshal von Paulus surrendered to end the 200-day battle in 1942. Now Volgograd women jostle each other at the perfume and kitchen equipment counters.

It was dry and hot in Volgograd; no rain fell on the nearby wheat fields in March, April or May and so Moscow had to go shopping in the United States for grain. In the Ukraine, the bread basket area to the west, the story was the same, evident from conversation, airplane windows and a ride through the countryside.

World War II, in the Soviet Union, is the Great Patriotic War. The short shrift given to the Western allies' contribution to defeating Hitler is evident in the city's museum. Allied, including U.S., intervention during the civil war that followed the Bolshevik Revolution is much in evidence. But it does not end there. One display concerns Volgograd's "sister cities"—Coventry, Liege, Dijon and so on—which suffered likewise from the Nazis, and there is Hiroshima. The guide, asked why Hiroshima should be a sister city since the Soviet Union and the United States were allies against Japan at the moment the atomic bomb fell, replied simply that "they suffered, too."

Le Monde, both from Paris. Yet the Intourist guides, given old copies of Newsweek, quickly cease conversation to devour the magazine out of sight. The customs form for foreigners has been simplified but it still requires signature to a statement that "I am aware that according to Soviet law... I must submit for inspection" among other things, "printed matter, manuscripts, films, postage stamps of all kinds."

The increasing number of foreign visitors to the Soviet Union has made it more difficult, especially in Moscow (and doubtless in Leningrad as well), to prevent a degree of infection. The ubiquitous "key lady," usually a hefty middle-aged dumpy type, still presides over her floor's earnings and goings, jolting heaven knows what on her pad, in the smaller cities. But Moscow's new Intourist hotel, around the corner on Gorki Street from the old National, is a 20-story, Finnish-furnished, structure where the keys reside at the normal front counter.

The hotel is packed with tourists, from the East and West, North and South of our world, lined up at the foreign exchange window or at the Intourist "service bureau." There is such a sense of intrigue that it is amazing no British whodunit author has yet turned out "Murder in the Intourist Hotel." The Russians clearly prefer the tour group; it is easier to handle for food and sightseeing and permits less of what is called "free time" than is afforded the individual traveler. The individual, with a bit of insistence, can get off the beaten track, poke into back streets and so on and encounter Soviet citizens, or

visitors of Soviet extraction, willing to talk. The language barrier, if you don't speak Russian, is, of course, enormous. It is a good rule to sit with strangers in a hotel dining room. One can meet a Canadian woman, born in the Ukraine, who had come to visit her war-separated, only recently-found mother, now 87. She tells you she has to stay in the hotel because special permission is needed to stay with her mother in Kiev. Or the Ukrainian-born Californian, long ago exiled with his parents to Siberia, come to visit his brother, who tells you that the first time he came back he was so afraid of being arrested he could not sleep until he pushed the furniture against the door in his hotel room.

And then there was the old journalistic acquaintance, now a prominent Soviet newsmen whom you remember for his tough exterior and hard-line Communist talk years ago in Washington. Now he confesses that behind the bravado was a large sense of insecurity, a feeling of harassment by the FBI (doubtless true) and a touch of gratitude toward you for having been the first American to proffer him lunch even though he was required to bring along someone else from the Soviet side.

The Soviet Union is no longer Churchill's riddle wrapped in an enigma. But neither is it an open society, or likely to be. Reminders are chilling: in the evening on the Soviet shore of the Black Sea giant searchlights suddenly stab far into the darkness to pick up any small craft which might try to make it across to Turkey.

episode. I believed when it happened that the pardon probably determined the character of the Ford presidency and its place in history. There has been no reason to change that view.

The second revealing episode came last May: The Mayaguez. It is almost surrealistic now to look back on the patriotic fervor that affair: the display of superpower machismo, the gulf of hiding of diplomatic facts and casualties, the ignoring of law.

The truth of the Mayaguez affair is evident enough now. The ship was seized by local Cambodian forces, and the new Communist government had neither direct control nor good communications. The crew members were released before we bombed the mainland—and we knew it but went ahead for demonstrative purposes. To "save" 40 men, the United States lost 41 killed and missing and 50 wounded.

Third, there was the President's decision not to ask Alexander Solzhenitsyn to the White House. He took Henry Kissinger's advice that he do so might "offend" the Soviet Union.

Nothing could more accurately have displayed the absence of imagination, the vulgarity of the U.S. government today. It was as if the President, parading Stalin on the Pope, had asked: How many divisions does Solzhenitsyn have?

Fourth, there has been Ford's attitude toward the New York City financial crisis. The interest there lies not so much in his particular proposed solution as in

his inflexible insistence on that course alone, his appeal to anti-New York feeling and his treatment of the city as unique in its sin. Speaking of New York, Ford never seems to mention that 8 million people live here, most of them not rich or alike, the vast majority of whom are not even only about his assurance that there will be no great trouble "in the money markets."

Narrow in Vision
The pardon, the Mayaguez, Solzhenitsyn, New York City, more than enough for a portrait of a president. It is a picture of someone narrow in vision, unable to see beyond today's gratifications to the larger consequences of his acts.

Perhaps none of that is really surprising—except to optimists.

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Joe Brady

From Helsinki:

It was not a spurious search for gold in the streets that spurred Finns to head for the Stockholm ferry.

HELSINKI.—What Liverpool is to the Irish, so Stockholm and Gothenburg are becoming to the Finns, but time has yet to show if the Finnish communities in Sweden will integrate and adapt to their new environment as did the Celts after crossing the Irish Sea or the Atlantic Ocean. Unlike the guest workers from southern Europe who man the factories of West Germany or France, Finnish emigrants to Sweden are there with their families, their children are being born in the new country and the prospect of return is more possible than probable. In 1972, Finnish citizens made up 2.5 per cent of the population of Sweden and today there is deep concern on both sides of the Baltic over the problems, actual and potential, that accrue to the country which loses a significant number of its most productive citizens and to the individuals and families who make the break and take their chances in the new land.

Immigration from Finland is no new phenomenon. In the early decades of this century, they emigrated primarily to North America. Some tried their hand at farming in South America, where a few dependent Finnish families are still to be found. Large numbers of Finns began to emigrate to Sweden in the 1950s. The flow peaked in the 1960s when 200,000 Finns moved to Sweden, and though it has now receded, the possibility of increasing emigration cannot be ignored if economic conditions in Finland make the pull of Sweden too powerful to resist. Sweden is currently running a higher unemployment rate than Finland and better job opportunities across the Baltic may, for the time being, be more imagined than real. It was not merely a spurious search for gold in the streets that has spurred Finns in the past 20 years to leave their homes and head for the Stockholm ferry.

Record Time

The story goes back to the 1940s when Finland had to resettle the best part of 400,000 people, who had been displaced after the Soviet territorial acquisitions during and following World War II. But not all could be resettled adequately on the land and at the same time urbanization was getting under way in Finland. An offshoot of the wartime experience was rapid industrialization. Factories expanded, geared up and turned out war reparations to the Soviet Union long before they fell due. Postwar Finland changed from a largely rural economy to a sophisticated, predominantly industrial structure in less than 20 years, a process which, in the major West European industrial nations, took place much more gradually and was already complete over a century ago. The resettlements and the move to the towns strained housing and employment capacity beyond their limits and during the 1960s Finland lost so many working-age people through emigration that they were the equivalent of two and a half years' growth in the country's labor force. Today, Finland is suffering from a shortage of skilled labor in several sectors including shipbuilding, medical services and catering.

The ethnic solidarity displayed by Finnish leaders towards their compatriots in Sweden can reap rewards. The expatriate vote, if activated, can be a significant factor in Finnish domestic elections, and if contacts with the old country are maintained, the sons may feel greater incentive to return one day, and before retirement age. Whether the return human traffic will grow to a useful volume is a matter of conjecture.

like me, who believed the inaugural words. What is surprising is that modern Gerald Ford should fall into the habit of personifying America's fate in his own. That is what he first did in his stumbling, inconsistent attempts to explain his cabinet shuffle. Say that it was a matter of his prerogative and that the work sons may feel greater incentive to return one day, and before retirement age. Whether the return human traffic will grow to a useful volume is a matter of conjecture.

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Impact Severe on Merchants

Ulster's Economy Is Afflicted On Many Levels by Violence

By Peter T. Kilborn

BELFAST, Nov. 10 (UPI)—John McBride, 14, a haberdasher on Fountain Street here, started his business in March, 1968. Six months later, the political war that the Northern Irish call "the situation" led to "the troubles."

"The Spar grocery store got the main part of a bomb three years ago and we got the rest," said Raymond Shields, McBride's manager. More recently, a bomb destroyed an electrical supply shop across the street. Both went out of business but McBride's has held on.

Merchants are the most obvious economic victims of the most severe and longest stretch of terrorism in any Western city in decades. Less visibly, its impact is rippling through the entire economy of Northern Ireland, Britain's poorest province even before the terrorism.

Emigration is soaring, especially among young skilled workers. University enrollments are down precipitously. From 2,100 seven years ago to 1,700, indicating that students have gone to study elsewhere and that many will not return. The number of tourists and business visitors coming here has dropped to half the level of six or seven years ago.

High Unemployment

Unemployment has risen to 10 per cent, double that for all of Britain. Part of the reason, economists here said, is that workers fear leaving their homes in areas of chronic unemployment to work elsewhere.

For years the British government has offered generous tax incentives and other advantages to foreign companies that would open factories to absorb jobs lost through declines in Northern Ireland's traditional economic underpinnings—agriculture, textiles and shipbuilding.

During the 1960s, more than a score of U.S. companies, including such giants as Du Pont, went to Belfast to keep bomb-loaded cars from stopping near shops. He passed two grotesque cement-clad barracks enveloped in heavy wire screens to repel bombs.

At the Europa Hotel, considered the city's best and an occasional bombing target, the executive must enter a wooden shed at the side of the hotel to be frisked.

"We would contend," said John Dowdall, an economist in the Northern Ireland Commerce Department, "that there's no other region in Europe that has the kind of development problems

Soldiers With Rifles

The executive passes armored cars and soldiers clad in fatigues with rifles under their arms. Here and there, at the side of the road, are all drums filled with gasoline to keep bomb-loaded cars from stopping near shops. He passed two grotesque cement-clad barracks enveloped in heavy wire screens to repel bombs.

At the Europa Hotel, considered the city's best and an occasional bombing target, the executive must enter a wooden shed at the side of the hotel to be frisked.

"We would contend," said John Dowdall, an economist in the Northern Ireland Commerce Department, "that there's no other region in Europe that has the kind of development problems

'The Police Are Everywhere'

'Privileged' Madrid Students Talk of Repressed Discontent

By Flora Lewis

MADRID, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The universities are quiet now. Young men in light-colored suits tramped in and out of the college hall, with bouncy energy. Others chatted easily in the hall. There was no atmosphere of urgency or tension.

"We are totally demoralized," a professor of economics said. "The administration doesn't administer, the teachers don't teach, the students don't study. What's wrong? Everything. Not enough facilities, not enough money, not enough competition for jobs."

"The solution isn't inside the university. It's out on the job market. There's not interest in learning because everything depends on having a degree and having connections. It doesn't matter what you know."

"We have no freedom," the young adults and the adolescents here have set their direction "clearly enough. They are demanding the right to make their own choices but they seem prepared to mark time until somebody defines their options."

'Privileged' Status

"Students are privileged," the economics professor said. "Four or five years ago, they got 'freedom and rights of participation' and denied any other part of the society. They had majority representation on the administrative committees and the activities committees. They were on the budget committees and the curriculum committees, too, though of course in a minority."

"But they got tired of it. The Communists were the best organized so they began to dominate and the rest lost interest and boycotted that whole system. Now, there's just complete demoralization."

That theme was echoed by a group of Madrid University students talking with a visitor to a



NEW BRIDGE.—A train crossing the first bridge to straddle Shanghai's Whangpoo River. China's Hsinhua news agency, which supplied the photo, said the railway bridge, a double-deck structure nearly two miles long, has just been completed.

Obituaries

William Hardcastle, 57, Noted As BBC News Commentator

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—William Hardcastle, 57, a former editor of the Daily Mail and BBC commentator, died in a hospital here today.

Mr. Hardcastle was a Reuters correspondent during World War II and later worked for the news agency in New York, Washington and Rome.

He became Washington correspondent of the Mail in 1949 and 10 years later was appointed the paper's editor, holding this post until 1963.

He then joined the BBC and became a national figure as the anchorman for the current affairs radio program "World at One," which was broadcast at 1 p.m. daily.

The half-hour program, which recently celebrated its 10th anniversary, carried up-to-the-minute interviews with persons in the news.

The show ranged across the world for its subject matter. It often made news itself reporting on international crises and by bringing together people on both sides of controversies.

Mr. Hardcastle was born in Newcastle, the son of a doctor. In later life, he was a party and jovial figure, notable for his zest in covering the news stories on the air waves.

He suffered a stroke Friday.

Manuel Aznar Zubizaray

MADRID, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Manuel Aznar Zubizaray, 80, a former diplomat and one of Spain's best known journalists, died today, the news agency EFE said.

Mr. Aznar held diplomatic posts in Washington, Santo Domingo, Buenos Aires and Morocco and was Spain's ambassador to the UN from 1963 to 1967.

He later became general manager of the news agency EFE and was chairman of its board at the time of his death.

He won numerous Spanish

But they were willing, even eager, to talk. They were all friends, they said, and weren't worried about informers among themselves, although they were sure that the police did pay some students for regular reports on what they overheard.

"This college has a reputation for not collaborating," said Juan said, with an air of pride.

"That," Antonio said earnestly, "is because this one is expensive, so not just anybody comes here. It's the boys who come on from the countryside and can't manage who have to take the money, or the ones whose fathers work for the government or the police and have scholarships and are just accustomed to going along with the regime. They don't even realize they're squealing, sometimes."

But four of the youths said that their fathers were government functionaries—a provincial accountant, a medical aide, civil servants—and three there were on scholarships. They did not mind telling about themselves, their families, their political opinions, although they did not give their last names and three hours later, at the end of the conversation, one asked if the

Visitors to China Report Mao Has Speech Problem

BONN, Nov. 10 (AP).—Chairman Mao Tse-tung, apparently paralyzed on the left side of his body, has developed a speech impediment that forces him at times to write out what he wants to say, recent Western visitors to Peking report.

When Mr. Mao has difficulty forming words, his female interpreters ask him to repeat slurred phrases and, if that fails to produce clarity, Mr. Mao resorts to pen and paper, jotting down words at an "incredible" speed, a recent visitor said.

But the impediment reportedly has not affected his mental capacities. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferred for two hours with the 82-year-old Chinese leader 10 days ago. Their conversation ranged from German philosophers to Soviet policies.

Mr. Mao's difficulty was evident in both photographs and television film of the meeting with Mr. Schmidt. His mouth was agape as he shook hands. This picture also was published inside China, indicating that the leadership no longer was keeping Mr. Mao's state of health a secret.

24-Hour Strike in Italy

ROME, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—More than 200,000 civil servants staged a 24-hour strike today paralyzing airports, employing ministries and halting customs inspections at ports and frontiers.

The Club of Rome, founded in 1968, is an informal grouping of scientists and experts involved in the global investigation of growth, pollution and economic breakdown.

Rennion Volcano Erupts

SAINT DENIS, Reunion, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—The volcano on this Indian Ocean island has started to erupt, forming a crater measuring 200 feet in diameter.

Mexico Puts Shore Rights At 200 Miles

Fishing by Foreigners, Oil Efforts Affected

By Marise Simons

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10 (WP).—Mexico has announced the extension of its offshore jurisdiction from 12 to 200 miles, claiming exclusive economic rights over the area and closing off the Gulf of California to exploitation by other nations.

The measures restrict foreign exploitation of fishing grounds or any other natural resources within the 200-mile zone. But Mexico did not claim territorial rights over the area. Free passage of vessels, submarines, aircraft or underwater cables will therefore not be affected.

A number of U.S. oil companies have been conducting tests inside the new 200-mile zone but beyond Mexico's continental shelf.

Part of the area that the oil companies are interested in is presumably subject to negotiation because any U.S. claim of a 200-mile zone would create overlapping Mexican-U.S. areas.

Oil Finds Expected

New offshore oil finds are expected. Mexico is also exploring for oil in the Gulf of California and it already has 35 offshore wells producing 30,000 barrels a day—5 per cent of the country's total oil production.

Foreign Minister Emilio Rabat said last week that the measure was "a vindication of the large loss of Mexican territory in the past."

The Mexican claim will seriously affect fishermen from the United States, Japan and Cuba, who traditionally fish for shrimp and tuna along Mexico's 6,500-mile coast.

The Gulf of California, 223 miles wide at its mouth, will now cease to be international water. While the gulf is not of great commercial importance, it is a popular sports-fishing area.

3 Women, 2 Men Win City Election in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—The first municipal elections under pro-Communist rule here have resulted in a new twist in Laotian politics—more women than men in top jobs.

Sixteen persons, most of them previously unknown revolutionary activists, were elected to the new People's Revolutionary Committee set up to cover a group of central districts in Vientiane. Three women and two men were selected from the 16 to form the committee's board of directors.

Panchen Lama Is Reported Still Under Arrest in China

HONG KONG, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The Panchen Lama, the second-ranking Tibetan religious leader, who was arrested in a revolt in the early 1960s, is still being held in Peking and is apparently undergoing political re-education, a China expert said today. Han Suyin, an author, said she learned of the Panchen Lama's whereabouts on a 10-day trip to Tibet from which she has just returned.

The Panchen Lama is the religious brother of the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan god-king, now in exile in India.

The Buddhist kingdom was occupied by Chinese troops 25 years ago. His fate has never been disclosed publicly by Chinese authorities.

Miss Han, who first won fame with her novel "Love Is a Many Splendored Thing," was asked about the Panchen Lama's fate during a news conference about her Tibet visit.

"I learned that he is studying in Peking," she said. "He is alive and well."

Asked what he was studying, she replied, "Probably politics."

"In China there is no go-to-hell-and-be-damned attitude," she said. "The belief is that everybody can be saved."

Received by Mao

The Panchen Lama was 13 years old when Chinese troops marched into Tibet. He was sent to Peking in 1951 and received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

While the Dalai Lama was resisting the Chinese takeover of Tibet, the Panchen Lama was installed in many Chinese organizations and spent much time in China.

When the Tibetan revolt broke out in 1959 and the Dalai Lama fled to India with many of his followers, the Panchen Lama was appointed head of the Preparatory Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Shortly after that—the precise time is not clear—he was arrested and then denounced for "opposing the people, the fatherland and socialism." But he was not stripped of all his titles.

Bangladesh Realigns Its Ministries

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—The new leader of Bangladesh, former Chief Justice Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem, today announced new assignments of government ministries to himself and heads of the armed forces, according to the Bangladesh radio, monitored here.

He was sworn in as President last week, after a week of political turmoil, and also took over as chief martial-law administrator. Today's announcement said he would take charge of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Planning, Justice and Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

Other ministries have been divided among his three deputy chief martial-law administrators, who are the heads of the army, navy and air force.

Scheel Visits Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (UPI).—President Walter Scheel arrived today for a four-day official visit, the first to the Soviet Union by a West German head of state.



Panchen Lama

They are the chief of army staff, Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman; the chief of the naval staff, Commodore Musharraf Hussain Khan; and the chief of air staff, Air Vice-Marshal M. G. Tawab.

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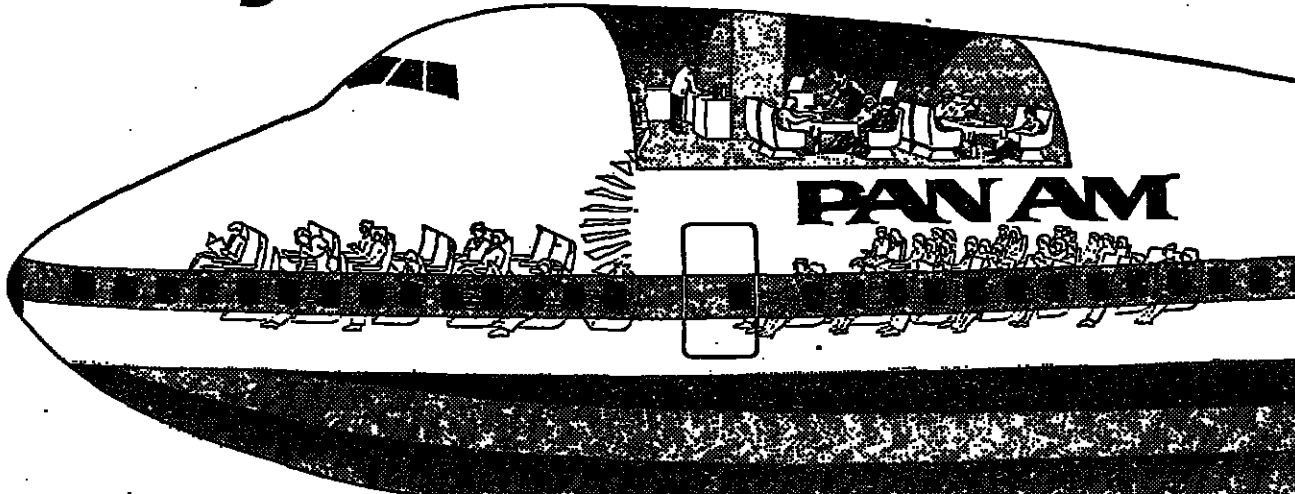
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jumpsuits, Saint
Laurent's bare
midriff and
shoulders,
Cloe's slashed
and striped
look.

Brigitte Moss.



Slits, Stripes, Bare Midriffs Sum Up Sportswear

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Slits, stripes, bare midriffs and shoulders and the fatigue look in sportswear sum up the strongest directions for next spring and summer.

Designers slashed skirts fore and aft and sometimes all the way around. The newest skirt was slim and slender with a deep slash at the back. Stripes were all over too—pin stripes, candy stripes, cassia stripes. The most memorable were at Dorothee Bis

who turned up a new layered look which was a play on stripes.

The same happened at Moschino's in Italy. Pastel stripes at Valentino had a candid charm all their own. Brilliant stripes at Issey Miyake gave the collection a strong, flamboyant, Brazilian look. Cotton stripes at Dior's were more rustic. Yves Saint Laurent had stripes again both for his knitwear and Indian cot-

ton tunics worn over matching pants. Lawin had stunning striped diaphanous. Stripes left flares way behind with just a few banded cuffs and some pointilliste prints.

Bare midriffs were also important and not only for sportswear. The off-the-shoulder dress, scarfed by Saint Laurent, was catching up fast and it is sure to be one of the favorite shapes for next

summer. The look can be achieved with either soft chiffon or a more sporty, but silky, T-shirt.

In the sportswear department, the newest jumpsuits were shorter, bulkier and definitely more utilitarian looking than last year's. The fabrics, heavy canvas or strong poplins, were equally sturdy. But the result was for the young only.

FASHION

MUSIC IN ENGLAND

BBC's 'Flying Dutchman' Impressive, Promising

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The BBC-TV broadcast of "The Flying Dutchman" last night is believed by its producers to be the first television production of a complete Wagner opera. It is an impressive and promising beginning.

BBC's filmed opera productions over the past few years have consistently been superior to their numerous Continental counterparts. Although, with the exception of last season's "On Ballo in Marseilles," they have all been studio jobs, they have been organized in such a way that what the listener sees and hears is a recording of an actual performance.

The Continental practice has been to film and record separately, and the subsequent synchronization has been distressingly unconvincing. The difference between the two procedures is enormous, and the BBC's is decidedly and decisively the better.

Brian Large, who has been the BBC's principal opera producer and is the producer of this "The Flying Dutchman," has also managed to avoid the restless camera work that has marred the Continental productions, as well as the microscopic close-ups which,

in European productions, has so often placed the viewer unwillingly in the position of dentist or dermatologist.

"The Flying Dutchman," sung, unintelligibly, as usual, in English, has all these virtues plus a strong cast headed by Norman Bailey in the title role and Gwyneth Jones as Senta. There is splendid orchestral playing by the Royal Philharmonic under David Lloyd-Jones. But some liberties have been taken with staging tradition, and they are disturbing.

Updating the action to 1840, or thereabouts, making Daland's ship a paddle steamer and putting a stove-pipe hat on Daland's head, and transforming the Spinnstube into a water-driven turbine mill may be tolerable, if hardly welcome, but what has been done with the Dutchman's portrait on the wall is not. It has become a relief carved in a revolving wooden pillar separating the water mill, and looking rather like a bearded Harold Wilson.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The 13th Paris International Dance Festival, which runs from today through Nov. 22, is being presented this year in a different format than before. A total of 20 companies—mostly young or experimental—from 16 countries will perform in five places in the Champs-Elysees complex (the Théâtre des Champs-Elysees and smaller halls in the same building), 10 companies the first week and the other 10 the second.

Each day's schedule consists of 10 one-hour sessions spread out, sometimes overlapping, from 5 to 11:30 p.m. Among the companies scheduled in the first week are the Mercury Dance Company of Britain, the Dance Modernes of Cuba, the Ballets Nationaux of Quebec, the Zagreb Experimental Ensemble and the Montevideo Ballet de Camara. In the second week, the Erick Hawkins, Kazuo Hirabayashi and Margaret Reiss

companies from the United States, and troupes from Spain, France, Greece, Brazil, India, Switzerland and Romania make up the program.

A stage presentation of Monteverdi's "Madrigali Guerrieri ed Ammorati," conducted by Michel Corbois and staged by Guy Couteaux, will be given its first performance Nov. 12 as the next production of the Paris Opera Studio (former Opéra Comique). Later performances are scheduled for Nov. 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 27, and 28.

The New American Music Ensemble opens its season Nov. 12.

'Annie Get Your Gun'

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Dwight Dillard's 1948 musical "Annie Get Your Gun" had its East German premiere yesterday in Magdeburg's Maxim Gorki Theater, the East German news agency ADN said today.

at the American Cultural Center in Paris with a program that includes "Time Cycle" by Lukas Foss, "Elektronikaleidoskop" by George Rochberg, "Holograph" by Russell Peck, and "Land's Collage" by Stephen Robert Kleinman, who will conduct the ensemble.

Wine Scandal

An article by Jon Winthrop on Page 7 of your paper dated Nov. 7 relates the situation in Bordeaux. The name of the firm is mentioned in a sensational and libelous way in connection with allegedly fraudulent practices.

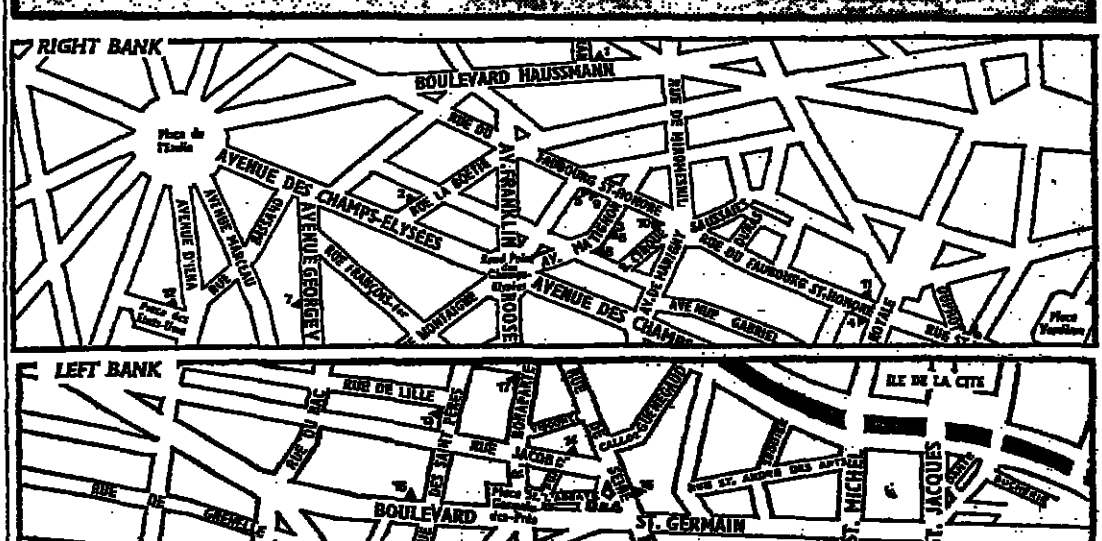
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WAVERLEY ROOT

When Little Miss Muffet Sat on a Tuffet

LITTLE Miss Muffet, as we all know, sat on a tuffet, eating some curds and whey. Along came a spider, and sat down beside her, and frightened Miss Muffet away. But do we all know what curds and whey are? In these days of galloping urbanization, few of us are acquainted with milk except as it is sold to us in patented containers after extensive manipulation by its purveyors. Perhaps definitions are in order. Curds, then, are the semi-solids which emerge from milk when it coagulates for one reason or another. Whey is the watery fluid, of which it discharges itself in the process. A tuffet is a hassock, ordinarily invisible.

Many nursery rhymes conceal more meaning than we suspected when we learned them as children, sometimes politically dangerous ideas which were expressed in this seemingly innocent fashion to avoid attention from the police. Little Miss Muffet's story, however, has no portentous political connotations; it is simply a playful paternal joke for a little girl. For there was a Miss Muffet—Miss Patience Muffet, to be precise—whose father, the putative author of this fable, was qualified to discuss both curds and whey. He was Dr. Thomas Muffet, who flourished in the 16th century, was also the author of "Health's Improvement, or RULES Com-

prising and Discovering the Nature, Method and Manner of Preparing all sorts of FOODS used in this NATION." He was also an entomologist whose specialty was spiders. It is just possible that Patience was not enchanted when one of father's pets cuddled up to her.

Other Forms

Curds and whey, at least when eaten in Miss Muffet's simple fashion, do not loom large in modern gastronomy, though we do eat what are slightly modified curds in such things as yogurt and junket, not to mention cottage cheese, once called curd cheese, which was made at home in my youth.

The making of curds served two main objectives besides that of starting to produce cheese: It provided a dish for immediate consumption and it converted milk into a form which would keep for a reasonable time, to be eaten later. The coagulation of milk sets in when it comes into contact with an acid or enzyme, either naturally or from the malicious intervention of man.

Whatever the provocative enzyme may be, the more or less solid mass derived from milk by coagulation is almost pure casein, which is to say almost pure protein. The liquid thrown off, the whey, is a serum containing sugar, minerals and lactalbumin,

eaten along with it by Miss Muffet, but oftener drained off or pressed out ("curd" may come from the Old English *cruden*, to press), after which the curds are subjected to whatever further processes their destiny demands.

The earliest known written reference to curds occurs in the Old Testament, in passages dated about 1500 B.C., where the word translated as "butter" in the King James Version is now thought actually to have meant curds.

Three Areas

Of the three areas where curds were especially in evidence during the first millennium A.D., two were in northern Eurasia. The third was India (where curds are still eaten today).

To the north, the nomads of the Steppes of Central Asia, whose lives were shaped by the herds of domestic animals they drove with them, rang every possible change on coagulated or fermented milk, for instance the fermented mare's milk of the Tartars, Mongols and Huns known as koumiss. Mangos are credited with having taught the Indians how to produce curds to make cheese, and the yogurt of the Balkans is perhaps a heritage of the nomads who helped them.

Curds remain in favor in the most remote corners of the world. Some of Scandinavia, where Norway does on druggs, curds

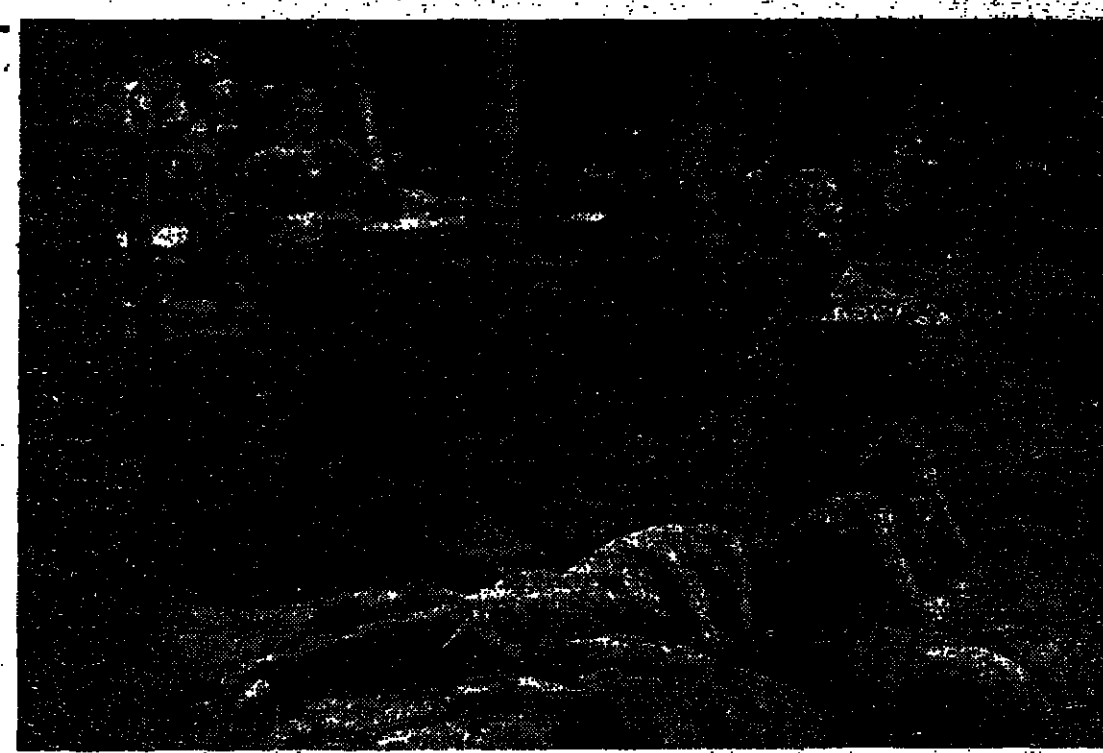
and whey sweetened with syrup, and Sweden has the similar *lutfä*. Historically, the great curd dish of Scandinavia is skyr, the food of the Vikings, celebrated in their sagas. Skyr may have been simply curdled milk, or it may have been a more elaborate preparation, like the skyr made in Iceland today.

So far, curds were still maintaining an interest in foods at least as late as September, 1775, which is when Horwell, traveling in that country, recorded in his diary that "I had goat's milk whey brought to my bedside. The rose and partook of an excellent breakfast." There was a plate of butter and curd mixed, which they call *lutfä*.

Half a century ago, curds were occasionally eaten in France, where they were especially popular in the north. However, they have since been replaced there, and curds are spoken of disparagingly.

The part of the world where curds are most widely eaten today is no doubt Africa, including the island of Madagascar, where curds and whey are still eaten. In the West Indies, curds and whey are still eaten, and in the Caribbean, curds and whey are still eaten, and in the Caribbean, curds and whey are still eaten.

Curds and whey are still eaten in the Caribbean, and in the Caribbean, curds and whey are still eaten. (c) 1975 by Waverley Root.



BBC's "Flying Dutchman" with Gwyneth Jones (Senta) in foreground.

Senta is made again and again, to fondle this object in an ecstatic manner gleefully suggestive of Salome drooling over the head of John the Baptist, introducing an element of pervers-

ed eroticism about as wrong for Wagner's Senta as wrong can be and giving to Erik's opening "Senta, have you lost your senses?" an unduly emphatic pertinence.

It doesn't help one's appreciation of Wagner's initial masterpiece to find oneself thinking that Erik should have sent for the men in the white coats.

U.S., France in Row Over Gold

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT)—A new argument over gold has broken out between the United States and France.

The latest dispute involves differing interpretations of an understanding reached in Washington last August that had been expected to resolve the long-divisive issue between the two countries.

French sources say the United States has altered the position since an understanding at a meeting in Washington of finance ministers from the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Japan just before the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting in September.

The ministers discussed the issue of dealing with sales of gold by the IMF.

A French source said Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade and other Europeans had come from the meeting convinced that Treasury Secretary William Simon had agreed that central bank gold purchases should be permitted simultaneously with IMF gold sales.

Treasury officials in Washington deny there has been any backing away from the understanding reached on gold. Other U.S. sources called the argument "tempest in a teapot," French sources characterized it more seriously.

One source said there had been heated exchanges between the United States and France at recent monetary meetings in Basel, Switzerland, and in Paris. The United States has taken a "flexible" position that central bank gold purchases should not be permitted until amendments to the IMF's articles of agreement had been approved, according to the French.

The issue is fundamental from the French point of view. At stake is whether the price of gold in the marketplace will drop when the IMF sales are made. French officials, among the biggest gold hoarders in the world, do not want to see prices fall. French and other European central banks are also large holders of gold.

The IMF wants to sell some of its \$4 billion worth of bullion, at the official price, to build up a trust fund for poor countries hard hit by oil-price increases.

The Western and Third World members of the IMF have already agreed on this plan in principle, but before it materializes the leading Western powers, since they still hold the biggest voting power, have to agree on the mechanism.

French sources said congressional opposition to the agreement to stabilize gold prices was probably behind what they termed a change in the U.S. position.

Both French and American sources said the conflict was likely to come up at the economic summit meeting of six Western nations next weekend at Rambouillet, outside of Paris.

It had been hoped that a package of gold and exchange rates, in effect amounting to a reform of the monetary system, would be wrapped up at a meeting of finance ministers in Jamaica next January. Now several monetary sources here think a further ministerial meeting will be required.

The IMF is barred from selling gold directly, but lawyers in Washington believe it can be done

Different Views Of IMF Accord

through a loophole—by transferring gold first to the trust fund and having the trust fund do the selling.

The plan agreed to last September was to return one-sixth of IMF gold to the members who put it up, and turn one-sixth over to the trust fund.

IMF articles of agreement prevent members from buying gold at prices higher than the official price of \$422.25 an ounce. Present market prices are more than three times as high.

Gold Sale Expected

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Treasury is expected to decide soon that private demand for gold is sufficiently strong to justify another government gold auction sale by mid-December.

In two auctions earlier this year, the Treasury sold about 1.2 million ounces of the government's official gold holding to private buyers.

4 Japanese Firms Say Profit Dropped Sharply in Half Year

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Nov. 10.—Four major Japanese companies reported sharp declines in net profits today, with one of the firms—Toray Industries—moving into an operating loss.

However, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries said its net earnings in the half year ended Sept. 30 rose 17.5 per cent, to 4,032 billion yen (\$13.4 million).

Wholesale Prices Rise In Britain

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—British wholesale prices rose in October, with an especially sharp increase for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry.

This index rose to 252.3 in October, up 3.8 per cent from 243 in September, and up 14.8 per cent from 220.1 in October 1974. The Department of Industry said the main reasons for the sharp rise in fuel and material prices last month was the Oct. 1 increase in world oil prices and the continued weakness of sterling against the dollar on foreign exchange markets.

The wholesale price index for all manufactured goods in October was 197.4, up 1.3 per cent from 196 in September and up 21.7 per cent from 162.3 in October 1974.

The Department of Industry said two-thirds of the October rise in materials and fuel was due to the higher price for crude oil. Last month's rise in this category was the sharpest in recent months.

The department also indicated that prices for fuels and materials purchased by industry would continue rising quite sharply in the next few months.

There are signs of an end to the decline in world prices of semi-manufactured goods and sterling's fall with respect to most European currencies has increased the prices of these and other imported goods to British industry," it said.

The department said that over the past three months wholesale prices of manufactured goods had been increasing at an annual rate of about 12.5 per cent.

Import Curbs Said No Issue In IMF Loan

U.K. Aide Also Sees Protectionism on Wane

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said today that the conditions on Britain's planned drawings from the International Monetary Fund do not rule out import controls.

However, he said the terms of the borrowings do require consultations with the IMF if import controls are proposed.

The chancellor made his remarks in the House of Commons. The government disclosed on Friday that it intends to apply to the IMF for drawings totaling 1.7 billion special drawing rights (about \$775 million).

The import control issue is politically sensitive. Some left wing legislators and some economists have been urging the introduction of import controls to help correct Britain's trade deficit.

Mr. Healey said in a recent interview that U.K. officials are looking to economic recovery elsewhere to defuse domestic pressure for import controls.

In his statement to the House, Mr. Healey said Britain would have had a "substantial surplus" in the payments situation this year if it were not for higher oil prices.

In an interview, Mr. Healey said he is "confident" there will be a revival of demand abroad for British products, which would reduce joblessness and protectionist sentiment.

But he cannot be sure when or how strongly the revival will come, he said, and "we are concerned that some of the European governments may dampen the boom before it's got really under way," by trying to end their budget deficits too rapidly.

The argument he faces inside Britain, Mr. Healey stated, is that "if other people won't allow you to retaliate, won't allow the export demand," you've got to limit your import demand "to keep the balance-of-payments deficit within tolerable bounds."

But it makes "a heck of a big difference to you" which way the payments deficit is limited, he said, declaring that if other nations fail to do what is "needed" to provide the export demand, we certainly wouldn't cut our throats in blind subservience to an economic principle, "referring to the principle of free trade."

Britain will be pointing this out at the coming economic summit of industrial world political leaders near Paris next weekend, the chancellor said, adding, "I hope very much that the summit will make all that sort of thing fade away."

New Rail System In U.S. Ready But Short of Cash

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A final plan for restructuring seven financially ailing northeastern railroads into one profit-making corporation has gone into effect, but several roadblocks remain before the consolidation is completed.

The 60 working days Congress had to disapprove the U.S. Railroad Association's (USRA) final plan for restructuring the ailing railroads expired yesterday, thus putting the plan into effect.

However, USRA has asked Congress for more money than the original bill called for and that money has not yet been appropriated.

Thus, although the plan has been approved and is in effect, it does not have the money it says is needed to make the system financially viable.

Congress currently is considering a bill to give Conrail, the quasi-government corporation that will run the seven railroads, about \$4 billion to rehabilitate track and equipment once the necessary acquisitions are made. That total is almost twice as much as USRA estimated it would cost to rebuild and consolidate the seven railroads.

Steps still remaining before the new rail system is completed include the passage by Congress of the final funding legislation, the approval of the final system plan by a special reorganization court and by bankruptcy courts that are overseeing the financial affairs of the seven ailing railroads, and the actual conveyance of property to Conrail.

The courts must rule by Jan. 8 and Conrail will take over the properties and start operation on Feb. 27 if all goes right.

N.Y. Cuts Take Toll on Jobs

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT)—More than 15,000 jobs in private industry will disappear as a direct result of New York City budget reductions already imposed, according to projections by knowledgeable economists.

The losses, which are expected to occur primarily in trade, construction, and services, ranging from hotels to computers, could accelerate the downward spiral of private employment already under way here, the experts observed. The city lost 10,000 private jobs last year and 370,000 since 1969.

Moreover, the more than 15,000 jobs could easily become more than 60,000, economists say, as the city moves beyond the 37,000 jobs abolished and the substantial tax increases already put into effect this year in its three-year program toward a balanced budget. And if the city defaults, the economists see massive national economic effects, which Gov. Hugh Carey on Friday estimated at \$14 billion of the gross national product and 500,000 jobs in the coming year.

Big Secondary Effects Predicted

Because public and private economies are interlinked, the budget cutback "is obviously and clearly one of the real big problems," commented Herbert Eisenstock, head of the New York office of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. He forecast "an enormous number of secondary effects, beginning with the laid-off man who doesn't buy this year's suit."

Government job losses because of dismissed city workers buy less, which means less business for enterprises and eventually layoffs for their employees, and partly because of a similar effect brought on by city cuts of purchases for its own use of goods and services from private suppliers. Economists call this a "multiplier effect," and on a national level the consulting group of Prof.

Otto Eckstein, of Harvard Data Resources Inc., has estimated that the ripple results in 75 private employees losing their jobs for every 100 public counterparts. Some of the impact of the nearly 40,000 New York City cutbacks will fall on private employees outside of the city, Prof. Eckstein says, to that at least 15,000 employees in the city would be affected, and a total of 30,000 would be thrown out of work.

On the upper end of the scale, Benjamin Chinitz, a noted urban economist who heads the social policy institute at the state university in Binghamton, N.Y., contended in a "conservative estimate" that the ratio would be closer to 1 to 1, or more than 30,000.

Losses Over Next Two Years

But even more disturbing, the economists who commented agreed, is the likelihood of substantially higher job loss figures over the next two years. The state emergency finance control board has approved a plan to cut a total of \$800 million from city budgets, regardless of inflation. Even if inflation stabilizes at 5 per cent, more than 40,000 additional private jobs will probably be lost, based on the public-private ratio proposed by the economists.

The other major fear is that the city's eroding job base cannot stand the shock of massive public and private cutbacks. The unemployment rate in the city stood last month at 11.9 per cent, compared with the national 8.6 per cent, and economists say that the initial cutbacks could add as much as a point and a half.

In the past, Mr. Chinitz explained, the gaps opened by declining private employment have been filled by increases in city hiring, totaling 37,500 over the last five years.

"If we had a growth industry," Karen Gerard, an economist at Chase Manhattan Bank, agreed, "it was government. Now we can't look to government to take up the declines in other sectors."

As Investors Move Into Treasury Bills

New York Crisis Hits Some Interest Rates

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—

—New York City's financial crisis is helping to push down short-term interest rates. Investors are so worried by the uncertainties surrounding the city that they are shunning extra cash in Treasury bills, still the safest investment around.

The downward pressure on rates probably will not last, even if New York City does default, but at present it is helping to produce rates a little more compatible with the early stages of business recovery.

Long-term rates have moved a little lower, too. The safety-first syndrome leads investors to concentrate primarily on highest-grade issues, which have moved up in price and down in yield.

Another moderating influence on interest rates has been the sluggish demand for credit from anyone other than the Treasury. Corporate bond offerings in the first half of this year reached a new high, but a large part of the proceeds was used merely to pay off short-term bank loans. Bank loans to business still are weak.

With private demand so limited, the Treasury has been able to sell enormous amounts of new securities without seriously disrupting money markets or preventing the recent declines in interest rates.

Another factor working toward lower rates has been an easing of Federal Reserve monetary policy. The money supply, however it is defined, grew faster in the second quarter than the Fed

intended, so it subsequently moved to slow things down. It succeeded so well that it practically stopped the growth of M-1, which consists of currency and bank checking accounts. So lately the Fed has tried to get the money supply growing again, thus far without great success.

But the thrust of Fed policy definitely is toward ease. It's unlikely that there will be any drastic change in this policy as long as the New York City uncertainty persists.

What happens to interest rates from here on will depend in large measure on what happens to the economy. No economist expects the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, to continue to grow at the 11.2-per-cent

annual rate racked up in the third quarter. The general expectation is for much slower growth in the coming year, and slow growth will limit business and consumer demands for credit.

The Treasury will still be selling a lot of securities, but its sales pace is likely to slow. "For next year we would expect the government's borrowing needs to total about \$60 billion, almost evenly split between the first and second half," says the consulting firm of Lionel D. Edie & Co. "The \$30 billion in borrowing needs we forecast for the first half of 1976 represent more than a one-third reduction compared with the \$47 billion which we expect to be issued during the second half of 1975."

Share Prices Drop Slightly on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Stocks closed narrowly lower Monday as moves continued without decision to prevent a New York City debt default.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 835.48, off 0.32. It was off 0.63 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues led gains by about 765 to 840, and volume totaled 14.91 million shares compared with 15.93 million shares on Friday.

Analysts added that the stock market was also hesitant because of reports last week of rising unemployment and a jump in U.S. wholesale prices last month.

Also in the news, First National Bank of Chicago kept its prime rate at 7 1/3 per cent, failing to follow the First National City Bank of New York cut Friday to 7 1/4 per cent.

General Motors was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, sliding 2 1/8 to 55 1/2. The Federal Reserve Commission is discussing a possible anti-trust suit against GM.

Missouri Portland Cement climbed 2 3/4 to 22 3/4. Company directors urged shareholders to reject a tender offer late last week by H.K. Porter for up to 500,000 shares of Missouri Portland at \$24 each.

Otis Elevator gained 3 3/8 to 41 and United Technologies was ahead 1 1/4 at 50. Otis said a large U.S. corporation is considering a possible combination with Otis. United Technologies is attempting to take control of Otis.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.28 to 83.53. Bonds closed firm, but off the top, in quiet trading. Government coupons ended the session up to 1/8 firmer, after trading as much as 3/8 point higher earlier in the session, and corporates also ended about 1/8 higher, after moving ahead by 1/4 point earlier in the session.

Federal funds closed firm in the 5.30-per-cent area, after the Federal Reserve moved to drain reserves from the banking system through two-day reverse repurchase agreements.

Treasury bill yields moved slightly higher, with the regularly traded issues adding two or three basis points.

GM Studied For Anti-Trust Case by FTC

But No Full Probe By Panel Expected

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) staff has been discussing the possibility of an anti-trust investigation of General Motors, but the staff has not made any recommendations to the commission.

Agency officials said that the FTC bureau's of competition and economics recently discussed GM as a possible anti-trust target. However, it's understood that the staff is not likely to recommend that the five-member commission undertake a full-fledged study at this time.

Because GM accounts for about 53 per cent of domestic car production and frequently leads the industry in pricing and styling decisions, anti-trust officials have been keeping a wary eye on the auto giant for years. In 1968, the Justice Department prepared a sweeping anti-trust complaint against the company, but the case was never brought to trial, reportedly because the White House would not authorize it.

More recently, the Justice Department accused GM and other auto companies of conspiring to set discounts on fleet sales of automobiles, but the government lost the case.

Auto analysts speculated a new effort to break up GM might come at this time, because the auto industry's severe two-year sales slump has left Ford and Chrysler as weaker competitors in the new-car business.

That observation was noted by the FTC's chief economist, Frederick Scherer, who said in an interview last spring:

"Concentration increases during slumps because the largest companies are best able to do what is necessary to survive. Their profits remain more stable, their share of the market stays about the same and their position actually grows stronger as their competition gets weaker."

In comparison to GM's recent profit rebound—third quarter profits were up 14 per cent from a year ago at \$248 million—Chrysler has lost \$313 million in the past 15 months and Ford earnings have been in a rut for the past year. Both firms also have lost market share to GM.

VW Is Making Fast Recovery As Its Sales Surge in Europe

BONN, Nov. 10 (NYT)—

Spurred by surging car sales in Western Europe, Volkswagen is making a surprisingly fast recovery from the crisis that rocked it last year. But the fast turnaround has embarrassed the company's top management, which has long been criticized for overreacting to boom and slump conditions.

After the concern showed a loss of 807 million deutsche marks in 1974, a tough steel executive, Toni Schmuckler, was brought in as managing director. In April he pushed through a record-setting reduction of 25,000 employees in the firm's seven European plants.

Now with sales up 13 per cent in Western Europe for the first nine months of this year, VW's swollen stocks have dwindled and production has been increased.

In August, the company ordered overtime shifts at the Wolfsburg and Kassel plants and slowly began rehiring workers for the assembly lines. These were undermanned since an unexpected large number of workers took advantage of the generous bonus the firm offered in the spring for persons who left work voluntarily.

A VW spokesman said that output in 1975 would still run about 17 per cent below 1974, but that it would rise quickly in 1976. He also said that financially the firm would do "considerably better" in 1976 than it had in 1974, but it would still not show a profit.

Steel Production Falls

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 10 (AP)—West German crude steel production is expected to decline 24.1 per cent to about 4.4 million metric tons in 1975 from a record high of 58.23 million tons in 1974, the federal statistics office said today.

But the sudden about-face offered new ammunition to the unions, who had opposed the large work-force cuts as too hasty. To calm the VW agitated last week that no workers would be fired in 1975 regardless of market conditions. At the same time the company promised it would not order shortened work weeks next year until three months after the end of overtime work periods.

A strong surge of auto buying in West Germany and Western Europe led the German Auto Manufacturers' Association recently to revise its estimates of 1975 domestic sales from 1.83 million cars to 2 million, close to the 1973 figure.

VW sold 367,000 cars at home in the first nine months of 1975 compared with 289,000 for the comparable period last year. In other Western European markets, sales for the first nine months bettered 1974 results by 12 per cent. This is credited mainly to lower inflation here, which held down the relative cost of German-made autos.

Fiat Unions Reach Agreement
TURN, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Fiat, Italy's largest private company, and the country's most powerful trade union, the metal workers, have reached an agreement which is expected to make a major contribution to industrial peace.

For the second year running, Fiat has promised not to resort to any mass lay-offs and to increase its 186,000 work force by some 3,500 men.

The agreement does not cover pay increases. Fiat has also given the unions guarantees of investment in the country's impoverished south, including a new bus factory near Avellino.

Japanese Investments Abroad Off 31%

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (AP)—

Japan's private investments abroad dropped by 31 per cent in fiscal 1974 amid worldwide recession, an uncertain economic outlook and tight money at home, a trade group reported today.

The Japan External Trade Organization said private investments in the year ended last March 31 totaled \$2.4 billion compared with \$3.5 billion in the previous fiscal year.

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B. BILBAO.....	Bank	8150 - 3395	4115	4115 - 3900	26	1.5	168.89 - 157.89 - 155.65	24,704	Pts. 53.50 net dividend for 1974.
B. HISP.-AMERICANO	Bank	3730 - 2295	2768	2768 - 2735	17	2.0	146.29 - 146.84 - 159.49	27,727	Pts. 54.20 net dividend for 1974. Increase No. of shares in June by 5,559.
B. SANTANDER	Bank	2625 - 1515	1990	1990 - 1960	17	1.2	90.34 - 112.89 - 111.67	35,268	Strong market, with tendency for prices to go up.
B. URQUIJO	Bank	6320 - 6555	6140	6140 - 5990	16	2.5	323.59 - 321.5 - 378.9	6,107	Pts. 140 net dividend for 1974.
B. VIZCAYA	Bank	4350 - 2650	2450	2450 - 2375	23	1.7	145.09 - 144.44 - 151.20	14,658	Pts. 58.39 net dividend for 1974.
ALTOS HORNOS	Heavy Ind.	1040 - 627	705	705 - 685	6	6.8	107 - 120 - 116.30	15,770	Pts. 42.50 net dividend for 1974.
ECHEVARRIA	Heavy Ind.	2230 - 1300	1480	1480 - 1450	4	6.7	248 - 255.96 - 243.50	1,194	Pts. 97.03 net dividend for 1974 499,000 new shares in 1975.
GALERS. PRECIADOS.	Dept.Store	2800 - 1910	2076	2090 - 2010	20	2.9	90.31 - 95 - 103.27	6,999	Pts. 60 net dividend for 1974.
TELEFONICA	Electr.	1425 - 945	970	970 - 922.5	79	4.1	48.92 - 51.94 - 51.66	385,499	Increase No. of shares Sept. 14/Oct. 15, 1975, by 41,099. Net dividend Pts. 40.57.
TUBACEX	Heavy Ind.	1765 - 1180	1575	1598 - 1595	13	3.3	92 - 104 - 122.93	2,095	Pts. 52.50 net dividend for 1974.

ON P/E calculated on '74 earnings.

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Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.	Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.	London Finance & Co.
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	Price		Price
	Yen		Yen
Aashi Glass	261	Matsuo E. Wks.	4
Canon	233	Mitsubishi Hw. Ind.	1
Cal Nip. Print.	486	Mitsubishi Corp.	4
Full Bank	319	Mitsui Co.	4
Full Photo	386	Mitsukoshi	4
Hifachi	165	Nippon Elec.	1
Honda Motor	569	Sharp	3
C. Itoh	395	Shionogi	1
Japan Air L.	1,510	Sony Corp.	2.04
Kansai El. P.	631	Suntsumo Bk.	3
Kao Soap	626	Tokai Marine	2
Kobe Brewery	310	Tokyo Chem.	2
Konatas	372	Teljin	1
Kubota	315	Tokio Marine	5
Matsui Ind.	545	Toray	1
		Toyota Motor	1

				1975
East	West	High	Low	

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Amsterdam	82.10	85.30	97.20	77.00
Brussels			Closed	
Frankfurt	144.03	143.49	144.44	110.00
London 30	367.49	363.30	369.30	145.00
London 500	163.81	163.34	163.81	64.00
Milan	82.08	80.51	108.86	75.00
Paris	130.39	131.48	138.78	89.00
Sydney	402.27	401.47	423.40	289.00
Tokyo (n)	317.65	316.85	331.81	268.00
Tokyo (o)	4354.98	4341.25	4584.13	3527.00
Zurich	271.80	371.90	391.30	208.00

(n) New. (o) Old.

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam		Alar & Spon	
AKZO	36.90	Altifiber	1.05
Albert Heijn	31.90	Nichols	2.65
Alcan	32.50	Novac	2.72
Amorbank	72.20	Rand Alms	2.76
Amstel	32.50	Ray & Gray	2.80
Bank	32.50	Royal Dutch	238.50
Bolander	32.50	S.T.	1.30
Botnia	32.50	Thorn	2.22
Brinkman	32.50	Tube Invest	2.22
Hot-Air-H	63.20	Union Carb	2.22
Imperial	32.50	Vickers	2.22
K.L.M.	32.50	W&A	223.11
Konink	54.60	West Deep	216.75
Levens	32.50	Wier	227.39
Robeco	177.60	West King	227.39
Rochem	107.20	Woodward	0.67
Royal Dutch	94.90	ZCC	0.58
Shell	128.50		
Van Ommen	128.50		
Van Nac	128.50		
Frankfurt		Milan	
AFG	89.10	Bentley	1.193
Bayer	218.60	Erle Marath	5.28
Bayer	218.60	Fiat	1.119
Chemie	32.50	General	41.38
Commerzbank	32.50	Italgas	540
Daimler	32.50	Italgas	576.35
Dornag	343.50	Italgas	576.35
Dresdner	32.50	Montedison	476
Dresdner	32.50	Montedison	476
Geis Aktien	21.20	Pirelli	1.011
Geis Aktien	21.20	Pirelli	1.011
Karlsruhe	42.00	Stet	15
Kaufhof	27.10	Terni	15
Kaufhof	27.10		
Paris			

Rhein Stahl	71	Carrefour	1,756
RWE new	137	Cim Lafarge	179

[illegible]

The Brussels Stock Exchange was closed Monday for a holiday

and remains closed Tuesday for Armistice Day.

All markets in France and some commodity markets in New York will close Tuesday for Armistice Day.

& European Gold Markets

	Nov. 10, 1975	Open	Close	N.C.
London		144.00	144.20	-0.40
Zurich		144.00	144.25	-0.25
Frankf. (12.5 k/c)		144.58	146.97	-1.06
U.S. dollars per ounce.				
Interinvest	Gold	Indexco	Series	"B"
Bonds (n.v. 1,000)				
Indexed value	1,000.00			
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.				
<i>Dalhousie Inc.</i> - International Securities				

Scotch drinkers are a tenacious breed. But when they try Jack Daniel's for a change, many are surprised at the gentle flavor they find. Every drop of our whiskey is seeped through 12 feet of charcoal, a process that makes it the unique, favorite sipping-whiskey of America.

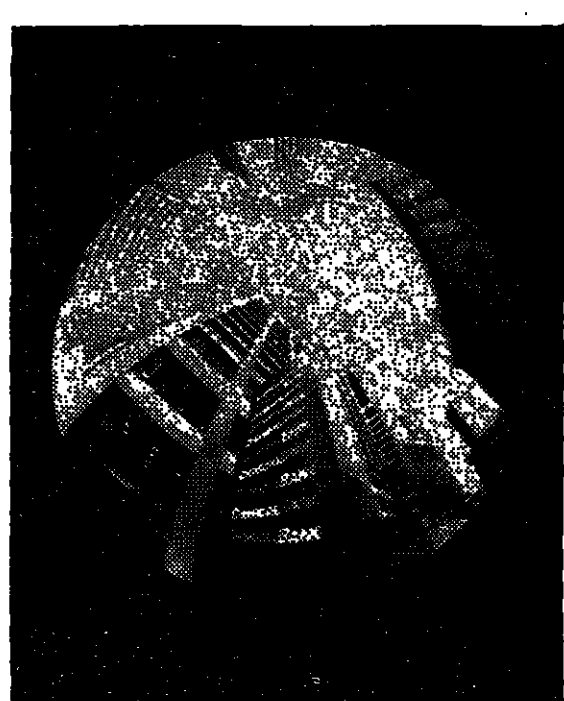
Unfortunately, this slow process occasionally makes Jack Daniel's hard to find in some areas. The restaurants, bars and hotels listed below, however, are a few of the places where it is in plentiful supply. At these establishments, scotch drinkers may find that they agree with drinkers of American whiskey on the smoothness of Jack Daniel's.



Al La Carina
 La New York
 Altiago
 Palace Hotel
 Grand Hotel Excelsior Galles
 Grand Hotel Continental
 Hotel Michelangelo
 Hotel Touring & Gran Turismo
 Ristorante Romani
 Ristorante El Tiolet
 Storero Club
 Club El Alporca
 Milano/Linette Airport
 Ristorante Gra Maggiori
 Solo
 Whiskyteca Giacomo
 Venezian
 Hotel Danelli Royal Excelsior
 Hotel Bara Grandhotel
 Caffè Chicago
 Bar Americano
 Whiskyteca Alle Poste
 Venezian/Mestre
 Hotel Plaza
 Hotel Sirio
 Jossio Lido
 Hotel Caravelle
 Hotel Antony
 Corlele
 Ristorante Dattilo
 Trovato
 Hotel Continental
 Ponzone
 Hotel Staboli El Tiolet
 Cossalto
 Ristorante Al Ben Vespi
 Godegan Sant'Urbano
 Dancing Apollo 2000
 Cortina d'Ampezzo
 Hotel Miramonti Montebelluna
 Hotel Cristallo Palace
 Santa Eulizia
 Ristorante Sacella
 Club Poma Anelli
 Palazzo de Molinera
 Bar Formentor
 Hotel Higel Club
 Zargogen
 Gran Hotel
 Hotel Corona de Aragon
 SWITZERLAND
 Cerna/Stare
 Hotel Grand-Ambassadeur
 Hotel du Golf et des Sports
 Dancing La Sperting
 Zurich
 Bar Club Golden Life
 Gracie Am Club
 Rest. Bar Club Down Town
 Bar Alpi
 Bar Kamzistaba
 Hotel St. Gotthard
 Hotel Schweizerhof
 Hotel Nova-Park
 Lacorne
 Casino Kursaal
 Bar Dancing Alpegrasur
 Bar Dancing Capitol
 Restaurant Bar Zur Gerbers
 Hotel Union
 Genève
 Club de la Tour
 Cabaret-Night Club Mazhar's
 Mayfair Club
 Bellevue-Genève
 Hôtel de la Réserve
 Lesseigne
 Bar du Bourg
 Bar du Ship
 Rest. Manuet
 Montreux
 Bernex

When you know how we became a major international bank, our name will no longer puzzle you.

Today, Chemical Bank is one of the world's leading financial institutions. We do business with over 80% of the world's companies that have over \$2 billion in annual sales. Our world-wide services are so extensive that no matter what business your company is in, we can provide the banking support you need. But 150 years ago we weren't even a bank. We were the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company located in a rural area of Manhattan known as Greenwich Village.



Chemical Bank's past.

Long before we became known as a businessman's bank, we were a businessman's business. We were founded by a local paint manufacturer, a druggist, and a prosperous New York grocer. In 1824 we applied to the legislature for permission to operate as a bank. Later that year a bank charter was granted. Since then a lot of things have changed. For one thing we no longer manufacture chemicals. And for another we no longer require our cashiers to live above the counting room "the better to guard the bank's funds."

Chemical Bank's present.

In 1917 we ranked 129th among U.S. banks. Today, we're number six and still growing. In the last year we've opened new offices in Dubai, Rome, Taipei, Teheran and Toronto. Right now, we're supplying businessmen with financial energy to meet the changing demands of today's business world. With everything from product and project financing in the developing markets of the Far and the Middle East to specially designed programs involving leasing, commercial financing and factoring.

Chemical Bank's future.

As new markets develop, we'll play an even greater role as an international bank. By increasing our strength in all of the world's major markets and by offering an even wider range of financial services. In Europe and around the world.

Chemical Bank world-wide.

Main Office: New York.
Beirut, Bermuda, Birmingham, Bogotá, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Teheran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna and Zurich.

CHEMICAL BANK

International business: When needs are financial, the reaction is Chemical.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 10

1975- Stocks and High, Low, Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	3 p.m. Chg. Prev.
(Continued from preceding page.)		
24 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
25 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
26 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
28 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
29 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
30 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
31 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
32 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
33 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
34 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
35 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
36 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
37 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
38 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
39 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
40 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
41 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
42 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
43 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
44 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
45 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
46 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
47 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
48 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
49 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
50 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
51 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
53 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
54 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
55 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
56 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
57 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
58 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
59 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
60 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
61 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
62 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
63 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
64 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
65 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
66 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
67 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
68 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
69 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
70 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
71 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
72 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
73 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
74 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
75 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
76 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
77 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
78 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
79 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
80 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
81 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
82 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
83 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
84 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
85 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
86 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
87 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
88 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
89 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
90 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
91 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
92 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
93 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
94 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
95 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
96 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
97 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
98 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
99 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
100 1/4 Trinitind 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 10, 1975

1975- Stocks and High, Low, Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	3 p.m. Chg. Prev.
2000 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2001 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2002 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2003 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2004 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2005 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2006 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2007 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2008 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2009 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2010 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2011 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2012 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2013 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2014 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2015 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2016 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2017 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2018 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2019 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2020 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2021 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2022 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2023 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2024 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2025 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2026 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2027 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2028 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2029 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2030 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2031 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2032 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2033 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2034 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2035 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2036 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2037 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2038 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2039 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2040 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2041 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2042 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2043 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2044 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2045 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2046 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2047 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2048 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2049 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4
2050 Alcan 1/2	11 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	+ 1/4

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES	Nov. 10, 1975
WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 lbs)	
Open	14.40
High	14.45
Low	14.35
Close	14.40
Settle	14.40
Nov. 11	14.40
Dec. 11	14.40
Jan. 11	14.40
Feb. 11	14.40
Mar. 11	14.40
Apr. 11	14.40
May 11	14.40
Jun. 11	14.40
Jul. 11	14.40
Aug. 11	14.40
Sep. 11	14.40
Oct. 11	14.40
Nov. 11	14.40
Dec. 11	14.40
Jan. 11	14.40
Feb. 11	14.40
Mar. 11	14.40
Apr. 11	14.40
May 11	14.40
Jun. 11	14.40
Jul. 11	14.40
Aug. 11	14.40
Sep. 11	14.40
Oct. 11	14.40
Nov. 11	14.40
Dec. 11	14.40
Jan. 11	14.40
Feb. 11	14.40
Mar. 11	14.40
Apr. 11	14.40
May 11	14.40
Jun. 11	14.40
Jul. 11	14.40
Aug. 11	14.40
Sep. 11	14.40
Oct. 11	14.40
Nov. 11	14.40
Dec. 11	14.40
Jan. 11	14.40
Feb. 11	14.40
Mar. 11	14.40
Apr. 11	14.40
May 11	14.40
Jun. 11	14.40
Jul. 11	14.40
Aug. 11	14.40
Sep. 11	14.40
Oct. 11	14.40
Nov. 11	14.40
Dec. 11	14.40
Jan. 11	14.40
Feb. 11	14.40
Mar. 11	14.40
Apr. 11	14.40
May 11	14.40
Jun. 11	14.40
Jul. 11	14.40
Aug. 11	14.40
Sep. 11	14.40
Oct. 11	14.40
Nov. 11	14.40
Dec. 11	14.40
Jan. 11	14.40
Feb. 11	14.40
Mar. 11	14.40
Apr. 11	14.40
May 11	14.40
Jun. 11	14.40
Jul. 11	14.40
Aug. 11	14.40
Sep. 11	14.40
Oct. 11	14.40
Nov. 11	14.40
Dec. 11	14.40
Jan. 11	14.40
Feb. 11	14.40
Mar. 11	14.40
Apr. 11	14.40
May 11	14.40
Jun. 11	14.40
Jul. 11	14.40
Aug. 11	14.40
Sep. 11	14.40
Oct. 11	14.40
Nov. 11	14.40
Dec. 11	14.40
Jan. 11	14.40
Feb. 11	14.40
Mar. 11	14.40
Apr. 11	14.40
May 11	14.40
Jun. 11	14.40
Jul. 11	14.40
Aug. 11	14.40
Sep. 11	14.40
Oct. 11	14

هكذا من اجل

[illegible]

-By Will Vens

G F			G F				
AGAVE	17	68	Cloudy	MADRID	11	63	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	61	Cloudy	MILAN	9	48	Rain
ANKARA	10	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	15	65	Cloudy
ANTWERP	7	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	36	Overcast
BELTUT	18	64	Cloudy	MUNICH	2	36	Overcast
BELGRADE	11	62	Cloudy	NEW YORK	13	64	Rain
BELKIN	10	68	Cloudy	NICOSIA	1	42	Cloudy
BREUSSEL	6	39	Cloudy	OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Overcast	PAEIS	7	45	Cloudy
CADIZ	10	68	Unavailable	PARIS	1	42	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	29	68	Cloudy	ROME	7	63	Rain
COPENHAGEN	10	69	Clear	SOFIA	3	48	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	10	68	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG	1	42	Overcast
DUBLIN	7	45	Rain	TAGANROG	1	42	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	7	45	Showers	TEL AVIV	23	73	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	63	Cloudy	TUNIS	26	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	65	Overcast	VENICE	6	40	Rain
GENEVA	7	43	Overcast	VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	11	61	Cloudy	WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
HERZOGENTUM	18	62	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	65	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	45	Cloudy
LISBON	12	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	12	64	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	23	65	Cloudy				

(*Yesterday's readings: U.S.A., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

(d) Alexander Fund.	\$6.25	(d) KB Income Fund.	LP145.45
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	37.48	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	59.95
(d) Austral. Select.	\$75.99	(d) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	37.50
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:		(d) Leverage Cap. Hold.	\$26.12
(d) Saarbond.	SP749.40	LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
(d) Combar.	5785	(+w) L&B-T Multi-Inv. Fd.	SP779.50
(d) Eurob.	5785	(+w) L&B-T Income Fund.	SP699.50
(d) Stockbar.	SP184	(d) Luxfund.	\$12.00
(w) Brownstein.	\$12.95	(d) Newbriar Fund.	\$12.00
(d) Caa Gas & Energy Fd.	510.86	(d) Newbriar Int'l Fund.	\$12.14
(d) Can. Secor. Growth Fd.	\$4.44	(d) Newbriar Inv. Fund.	\$12.14
(d) Caa Gas & Energy Fd.	510.86	(d) Newbriar Int'l Fund.	\$12.14

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	
(w) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$15.38
(w) Capital Int'l. S.A. Fund	\$6.48
(d) Capital Restinvest	LPI-076
(d) Caribbean Open-End	\$87.29
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(w) Convert. Bd. Int. A Certs.	\$7.28
(w) Convert. Bd. Int. B Certs.	\$7.28
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. S.V.	\$4.23
(d) Nippon Fund	\$35.39
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund	\$55.79
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(c) Europvalor.....	SP123.50		
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		(d) R.M.O. Inv. S.A.....	

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(w) S.C. Income Fu.	\$7.98
(w) D.G.O.	\$39.94
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	\$1.12
(d) Dynamic Fund Int'l.	\$11.08
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fu.	\$18.89
(w) Europe. Obligations	LPI.007
(d) SIF Fund.....	\$62.94
(d) Growth Fund.....	\$7.40
(d) I.L.F. Fund N.V.	\$8.94
(w) SMH Special Fund.....	DM92.80
SOFID GROUPE GENOVA:	
(r) Parfon Se R. Est.	SP1.533
(r) Securawisk	\$7673

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(c) Concomita	DAG2-50
(d) Int. Rotterdam	DAG7-80
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(c) Fidelity Dr. Svcs. Tr.	\$30.45
(v) Fidelity Equitalia	\$6.51
(v) Fidelity Intl Fund	\$14.30
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(c) America Valor	\$437.25
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(c) Swiss Portfolio	SPV3-25
(c) Swiss New Ser	SPV4
(c) U.S. Stock Selectors	SFB1-25

(v) Fidelity Pacific Fund.....	\$23.94	(d) Universal Fund.....	\$P77.47
(d) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$9.91	(w) Talent Global Fund.....	\$7.94
(d) Fidelity.....	\$11.28	(w) Tokyo Pac. Bond. (Sec.).....	\$23.35
(d) Fidelity.....	\$11.28	(w) Tokyo Pac. Bond (N.S.).....	\$20.64
(d) First Nat'l City Fund.....	\$27.16	(w) Transpac Fund.....	\$17.73
(d) First Nat'l City Fund.....	\$27.16		
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UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) Amca U.S. Bk.....	\$P43.50
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(w) Fidelity Asset Mgmt.	\$F17.07	(c) Bond Invest.	\$F12.50
(w) Fidelity Selection Fd.	\$F16.15	(c) Convert-Invest.	\$F7.76
(w) Fidelity Divd Growth	\$F19.10	(c) Eurp Europe Bd.	\$F17.50
(c) Fund of Nations	34.25	(c) Fidelity Divd	\$F21
(c) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	50.58	(c) Global Invest.	\$F12.50
(w) Fidelity Australia Fd.	Aug.57.03	(c) Pacific Invest.	\$F17.50
		(c) Romantic Invest.	\$F22.50
(w) (BIRMINGHAM) LIMITED:		(c) Sent South Afr. Sec.	\$F24.48
(w) Berry Ind'l Fund.	\$10.54	(c) Sims Swth Afr. Sec.	\$F24.48
	51.51		
	51.51		

(w) S.E. Ry. Co. Inc.	55.60	UNION-UNION INVEST. FRANKLIN	
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	95.60		
(w) Gaugman Gr. P. Inc.	\$7.17		
(w) Hanscom Holdings NV.	85.50	(c) Atlanticon	DM16.45
(c) K.O.I. Robot	\$24.25	(c) Europa(fonds)	DM13.80
		(c) Unifonds	DM21.40
(c) Iofund	\$8.35	(c) Unifonds	DM12.90
(c) Internat.	\$F235.45	(c) Unifonds	DM15.70
(c) Internat S.A.	\$8.50	(c) Unifonds	DM15.70
	\$96.47	(c) Unifonds	DM15.70
		(w) United Cap. Inv. P.	\$2.51

w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	\$23.30	(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	\$11.78
		(e) Western Growth Fd.	\$6.60
z) Int'l Securities Fund	\$9.90	(f) Western Sedge Fund	\$1.25
z) Int'l Invest. Int'l Fd S.A.	\$7.70	(g) West Proprietary M.	\$129.24
z) Int'l Invest. Int'l Fd S.A.	\$6.65	(h) World Growth Fd.	\$261.86
z) Int'l Invest. Int'l Fd S.A.	\$6.35	(i) Worldwide Securities	\$3.72
z) Int'l Invest. Int'l Fd S.A.	\$7.78	(j) Worldwide Special	\$235.11
z) Japan Growth Fund	\$14.36		
z) Japan Explorer Fund	\$45.82		

w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$12.44	12 - Deutsche Mark.....	Not available;
MARDINE FLEMING:			
(r) Jardine East Trust.....	\$43.80	dend: + - Now: N.A. - Not available;	
(r) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$39.93	BF - Belgian franc; LF - Luxembourg franc;	
		GF - Swiss franc;	

PEANUTS

Dear Spike,

Thank you for inviting me to have Thanksgiving dinner with you and the coyotes.

It sounds like fun. However....

How do I know the coyotes won't eat ME?

IT'S AN ALL-AROUND, HANDY-DANDY GADGET.

WHAT DOES IT DO?

EVERYTHING!

CAN IT ROLL OVER AND PLAY DEAD?

YOU NAME IT...

'FIDO!'

PETER'S PATENT OFFICE

MR. BUMSTEAD, MAY I PRACTICE MY VIOLIN OVER HERE?

MY MOTHER AND FATHER ARE VERY SICK AND I CAN'T PRACTICE AT HOME. WELL, OKAY.

SK-X N F SK-X

WELL, ANYWAY, THAT EXPLAINS WHY HIS MOTHER AND FATHER ARE SICK.

XONE
©1992 J.M.

COOKIE! THERE'S A HAIR IN MY SOUP!

I KNOW - IT'S MINE

HOW DO YOU KNOW?

I'M MISSING ONE FROM MY LEFT SHOULDER

YOU'VE COUNTED THEM?

I DON'T HAVE MUCH TO DO EVENINGS

MARK WAPLES

YOU SOUND 'APPY. GOT A DATE?

ALWAYS 'APPY

A DRINK AN' MAKE ME 'APPY

BRING TRUE 'APPINESS, FLORRIE—

—I'M EASILY FOOLED

© 1964 Bud Brannaman. All rights reserved.

VALERIE MUST'VE MOVED INTO A HOTEL.

BUT WHY DIDN'T SHE LEAVE A NOTE, KEITH?

I'LL BET SHE'S MOVED INTO THE HOTEL WHERE I AM. I'LL GO OVER THERE AND CHECK!

DO THAT—AND CALL US AT THE OFFICE!

BRADLEY EXPLAINS IT

MEANWHILE, AT A LOCAL BANK

MR. WEBB CAN SEE YOU NOW, MRS. LAYNE!

THANK YOU!

© 1991 The Hearst Corporation

"I'M SORRY, ALVIN. I CAN'T HELP YOU. WE'RE LUCKY TO BE ALIVE."
 "RIP STARTED THIS WHOLE HADES HEXAGON BUSINESS, JONATHAN..."
 "KEEP CALM! I SAID WE'D ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE TO INVESTIGATE!"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

PETIR

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SNALT

GOOLIG

AT FIRST IT'S HARD

TO COOK IN THE ITALIAN STYLE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: 

(ANSWERS TOMORROW)

1. HONKY 2. BOO 3. BUNNY 4. CLOWN

Yesterday: Answer: Turning round a bit in an effort to get in - **DRILLING**



"MR. WILSON IS A GOOD ACTOR.... YOU'D NEVER KNOW HE WAS GLAD TO SEE YOU."

THE WOMEN OF WATERGATE

MO: A WOMAN'S VIEW OF WATERGATE

Reviewed by Ann Chamberlin

It may seem hard to imagine, as we wallow in the deep Waterside books, but there are very serious little untapped in that fabled mother lode. When the men have been heard from, there are women with tales to unfold... and children, nannies, pets and spear carriers waiting in the wings. Not since *Empire* have the publishers glimpsed such gold.

"Think of the riveting insights to be gleaned if the wives of the burglars would tell all they knew; or if the wives of 'all the presidents' men" would settle some of those nagging questions of historical mystery in the mind; or Rose Mary Woods tipped up the loose ends of tape we keep stumbling over in this dark. A few home truths in print from the wife and daughters of the burglars would be a great service to the David Frost show before it even gets on the air.

her house long enough to scribe the blue toile wallpaper and gold snag rug, but a little light on Topic A would be and Edith Krogh were seated during those eventful moments.

Then came the collisions of rival books: Frances Liddy was out with her biography, Miss de Mottewill was making her disclosures for memoirs of her. They were so stone-walled by Maureen Dean that they are reduced to describing her "the blond, egglike face" and "comb her hair" her story "is not more substantial than a soap bubble." It seems intentionally so. In their confide, she is thought to be "not quite to the manner born."

I guess when you consider the frustrations they endured, you can only marvel that they did the thing which at all. Maureen Dean, on the other hand, is a genuine "triumph."

The prospect of a feast-like that could get you trampled to death at the local bookstore. And it's roughly the meat that is the main attraction. The headline Edmundson and Alder Duer Cohen and "Mo": A Woman's View of Watergate," by Maureen Dean with Hays Gorey purportedly offer to serve.

The truth-in-packaging people have been screaming for years, yet, so the jacket of "The Women of Watergate" with a direct quotation next to each name implies that 19 pivotal "women of Watergate" have indeed outlived their thoughts to the authors.

But the "truth-in-packaging movement" page reinforces the impression with Nixonian ambiguity: "We want to thank the women of Watergate who granted us interviews... Without the cooperation of all these primary sources we could not have told the full story of the women of Watergate."

source," and even though he has recently blighted wisdom impart, it somehow makes the whole "Watergate" pattern of "truth-in-packaging" seem a little more like a "truth-in-packaging" in Mar Vista, California. The hole in a doughnut of "finance," to her marriage to Dean and through all the ever beyond, she unfolds an odd and murky tale in which the "truth-in-packaging" is not and wrong are as timely present at the end as they were at the start.

Dean announced their engagement in a light-beated White House memo: "Ging had no idea that the 'Watergate' and follow-up procedures were and hoped by the Baldwin management team—I plan to meet Maureen on October 12th. (Ginsdaleman wrote back: "Resist.")

That he took \$4,800 in cash to a White House fund on the housewarming in Kay Risen-

Well, by my point, about a third of the 18 women did not grant them interviews—beginning with Dorothy Hunt, who died in an airplane crash long before they started to write, and including the late Rosemary Pat and Tricia Nixon Woods and Maureen Dean. Even Martha Mitchell is strangely silent.

They discuss Jill Wine Volner's misadventures and whether or not her husband feels threatened by her success. They debate if Pat

where they stayed in a \$60-a-day government-leased villa, and drove about in Julie Nixon Eisenhower's Mercury. Most were in good condition, with no "automatic window."

They gawp that their marriage will "last forever" if they are "completely truthful with each other," but he never mentions Watergate. "It was just one of the many elements of his life that we accepted," she says. "And neither of us wanted to talk all night about what he had been doing all day."

So, although Watergate crisis interrupt their honeymoon, the holidays, their weekends and their evenings at home, and although they go rocking to Gary Buseyville to Washington, DC, and to John Deere, back as John Deere tries to foil off disaster, she is too thrilled by the perks to complain. "I was much prouder of his importance than I was disturbed by all the impositions being made on my lives." She sees five movies as Gerald David and she is in the woods, wrestling with her soul ("That decision by John Deere will come to be regarded as one that saved the nation from a president and an administration that could have wrecked it. Absolutely wrecked it.") When she reads the book, she is struck by the effect on their *lives* (not *lives*) large in her mind. (See the Porsche-John's most precious session?)

But luckily her mother came through with \$2,000. "So I didn't have to sell my jewelry," John signed a fist book order for a novel about the time he was to be married to the prima, Court, and Joe, who has released him from his fight at the end of the night after all.... But, if you can't Watargate buff, my advice is to stay out of the bookstores until the publishers sign up Joe's Throat.

Ann Chamberlin is a frequent writer.

—By Alan Trafton

In the diagramed deal North-South have no really desirable game contract, but three no-trump has a chance and that was what they reached.

When two spades came round to him, South tried three clubs. This fractured a basic rule, that such a rebid should show a six-

surprisingly to have a fourth round stopper. He was given the lead in that suit. South was now forced to give South a trick in clubs or hearts and to do the best he could by playing clubs. South scored the trick and happily conceded the remaining tricks.

card suit, but he had to choose between evils. When his partner showed hearts at the three-level, he settled in the no-trump game. West led the spade queen, which was won with the king. A heart was led to the ten, and East allowed this to win, fearing that South had begun with two small hearts. The club ten was played, and covered with the queen and king.

WEST

♠ 10 4 3
♥ K J 10 7 5
♦ K 5 4 3
♣ 10

EAST

♠ —
♥ 9 8 6 5
♦ 10 9 7 2
♣ K 7 6 3

WINNER

It was obvious to South that East held the heart ace, for otherwise West would have grabbed the first heart lead and cashed all his spades. So now South simply cashed his club winners and three rounds of diamonds, ending in the dummy.

If the diamonds had divided evenly, he would have had nine

A-K-7-2
 V-2
 Q-A-Q-3
 S-A-K-10-3
 Not that, since it was obvious
 able. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1-2 2-4 Pass Pass
 3-4 Pass 3-4 Pass
 N.T. Pass Play Pass.

tricks. When East proved not West led the spade queen.

Mike-Mayer Wins NFL Game

49ers' Kick Upsets Rams

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Mike-Mayer, a 54-year-old rookie, kicked a 54-yard field goal with 38 seconds left to give the San Francisco 49ers a 24-23 upset victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

Mike-Mayer, who led the nation's major-league kickers in yardage last season with 1,000 yards, booted his game-winning kick after the Rams were forced to punt on a 40-yard drive by Jim Bensen. However, Tom Dempsey, the Rams' punter, kicked the extra point and the Rams led by only two points.

The 49ers, breaking a streak of straight regular-season National Football League losses to Los Angeles, came back to win after Mike-Mayer's kick plus three second-half touchdowns from Steve Spurrier, two of them long passes to Gene Washington.

The 49ers got the ball back after Bensen's touchdown on their 34 with 1:24 left. In three plays, including a 17-yard pass from Spurrier to Sammy Johnson, they moved to the Rams' 37. After two incompletions, on a fourth-and-two situation, Mike-Mayer kicked from the 49ers' 44 and split the uprights.

Spurrier threw a 68-yard score-

ing pass to Washington and a 42-yarder to his talented wide receiver; he passed 19 yards to Del Williams for a 19-yard score.

Spurrier completed 19-of-32 passes for 280 yards, 230 of them in the second half. Washington caught five passes for 144 yards. James Harris, the Rams' quarterback, completed 21-of-35 attempts for 232 yards.

The 49ers trailed 14-0 at half-time and 17-14 nine seconds into the last quarter when Dempsey kicked a 23-yard field goal. Dempsey missed on a 37-yard attempt but the 49ers were penalized for running into the kicker when free safety Ralph McCall was struck by Dempsey's right foot.

McCall, a four-year pro from Tulsa, was taken unconscious from the field by ambulance, and transported to California Orthopaedic Hospital. He later regained consciousness at the hospital and was listed in a stable condition. A preliminary examination showed McCall suffered a concussion.

Another player injured in the game, Larry Brooks, a member of the Rams' front four, suffered a torn knee ligament in the first quarter and will be lost to the team for the season.

Dolphins 27, Jets 7

At Miami, Norm Bulaich scored on a 59-yard pass play and less than a minute later Freddie Solomon returned a punt 80 yards for a touchdown to break a 7-7 deadlock in the third quarter and give the Dolphins a 37-7 victory over the New York Jets.

Bulaich was all alone when he caught a Bob Griese pass at the 20-yard line and scored untouched. Solomon then slammed the Jets with his punt return.

The Dolphins added another touchdown in the fourth quarter on a seven-yard pass from Griese to Mat Moore that took the ball to the Jets' 14-yard line as the Dolphins won their seventh straight after an opening loss.

Joe Namath, still hurting from the Jets' 43-0 loss to the Dolphins three weeks ago, quickly established the running game he had lacked in the last meeting of the season. Namath had thrown six interceptions as the Jets were forced to pass after failing behind early in that game.

Relaying on the running of John Riggins, the Jets rolled 87 yards in nine plays on the first possession. Riggins, the flamboyant back who had threatened to appear in the Orange Bowl with his face painted white and green to remind the handicapped of the Miami fans of the Jets' new determination, contributed 19 and 22-yard runs.

The drive ended in a Namath touchdown pass to Carl Garrett with 4:45 left in the first quarter. Pat Leahy's extra point gave the Jets a 7-0 lead.



ON GOAL.—Atlanta's Bill Flett lands on Detroit goaltender Ed Giacomin, with Jean Hamel looking on, as the puck rolls behind the net. Detroit won the NHL game, 6-3.

U.S. Again Inspects Amateur Brass

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Philip O. Kruttschnitt, president of the United States Olympic Committee, Walter Byers, executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Billie Jean King, a feminist who plays tennis, and a man who claims to be TV announcer Howard Cosell are due to appear before the President's Commission on Olympic Sports today and tomorrow to say what, in their judgment, is good or bad about the United States Olympic Committee.

Kruttschnitt will say what is good. Cosell will say what is bad. The rest are on their own. It is unlikely that any will put the case more neatly than Jack Whiteaker, the sportscaster, did at the commission's first hearing in September. "The trouble in many ways with amateur athletics in this country," Jack said, "is that the athletes have been professionals and the administrators have been amateurs."

For more than 15 years the public has been aware that something was rotten in amateur sports in the United States. Depending on where they stood, individuals have put the blame on a plot by Byers and the NCAA to control these players, on inefficient and bureaucratic bungling in the Amateur Athletic Union, on internal politics and inbred incompetence in the USOC. Wherever the fault is—and of course it is shared—it is the athletes who get the short end of the stick.

Starting in 1961 when President Kennedy asked Gen. Douglas MacArthur to arbitrate the power struggle between the NCAA and AAU, the federal government has made repeated efforts to clear up the mess. All have failed not because the job is the next thing to cleaning the Augean stables, though it is, but because MacArthur, Theodore Kheel and the others tried to treat a symptom instead of the disease.

Another Try

Finally President Ford by executive order created a commission to get at the root of the evil. Its job is to make a comprehensive analysis of all amateur sports organizations and recommend specific changes to eliminate jurisdictional feuds and mismanagement of athletes—in short, to create an authority with the power to make all the playground directors shape up or get out. This could and should be accomplished by federal legislation.

In this week's hearings in the Plaza, commission members are sure to be told that the real trouble in amateur sports is a shortage of cash. At the first hearings in Washington they heard a proposal for a national lottery to support a sports program, and Frank Shorter, the Olympic marathon champion, described the advantages of running for Finland rather than the United States.

"Had I been a Finn, my town would have built me a house. Peugeot would have given me a free car, all of this tax free, and I could have done

endorsements. Every time I would have gone to a shopping center, I would have gotten \$2,000 for cutting a ribbon. I could have demanded \$2,000 every time I set foot on the track."

Only Sunday, Roland Schwartz of Cincinnati, chairman of the AAU boxing committee, had a poor-mouthing essay in The New York Times that was also superbly misinformed. "Since 1904," he wrote, "the United States has dominated the Olympic heavyweight division." The fact is that between 1904 and 1952 no American heavyweight won a gold medal, and in the last five Games Americans have won three times.

He added that Cuba's Teofilo Stevenson, whipped in Havana by a Soviet heavyweight, "has to be considered among the top three fighters in the world, pro or amateur." (That man's laughter in the winds comes from Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier, Ken Norton, George Foreman, Ron Lyle, Joe Bugner and all the rest down to Oscar Bonavena.)

A Contradiction

Thus qualifying himself as an authority, Schwartz complained that although amateurs of other lands were subsidized by the state, "all the United States Olympic Committee can do for its athletes is provide them with \$4-a-day expense money, outfit them and pay their travel costs."

The implication is clear that in order to have a fair chance in international competition, Americans should be subsidized like the opposition so they, too, could devote all their time to training. Yet point out to the authorities that this would be the end of amateurism, and the badgers scurry for their burrows. They tolerate only amateur athletes, preferably well-paid.

After Munich, Olympic authorities decided that amateur standards should be liberalized. "Let everybody be a little bit pregnant," one committee member suggested. This only sets up an advanced position as starting points for cheaters. Agree that everybody may drive off the ladies' tees, and you'll soon see somebody teeing up in front of the markers.

Throw the Olympics open to professionals, and in one stroke you eliminate cheating and hypocrisy. Nor would it alter the nature of the competition for athletes who make their living as professionals would not be tempted to come play with the kids for free. Or suppose Kip Keino did show up in Montreal next summer. He would only lend a touch of class to the 1,500 meters.

When George Foreman, winning the Olympic heavyweight championship in 1968, lifted a small American flag in triumph, he was acclaimed a gentleman and patriot. He is no less now, nor any more a fighter. His presence would not contaminate the 1976 Games. Anyway, the chances of his fighting for a medal are minimal. He won't fight for a million dollars.

Lord Hesketh Reportedly Set To End His Expensive Venture

TOWCESTER, England, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Lord Hesketh's venture into Formula One Grand Prix racing may have lost its race with spiraling costs.

The 24-year-old lord was unavailable for comment yesterday but team manager Bobbes Sawley reportedly relayed the news of the closure to the team's headquarters in Towcester, north Northampton.

Chief mechanic David Sims said: "We were told the whole operation was folding up because of lack of sponsorship. There was no suggestion of being just a temporary closure. We were told this was the end and the workshops will be cleared up on Monday."

Team manager Hesketh commented: "I cannot confirm or deny anything. Lord Hesketh is the only person who can comment."

The lord reportedly has poured more than half a million pounds (\$1 million) into the team during the last three years.

Russell Gives Lakers a Lift

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 10 (UPI).—Forward Cassie Russell came off the bench to score 19 points in the second quarter as the Los Angeles Lakers routed the Kansas City Kings last night.

Russell hit eight of 13 shots and three free throws in the 12 minutes as the Lakers opened a 65-51 half-time advantage.

Los Angeles continued the rout in the third period with 35 points to hike its advantage to 100-68. The Lakers hit 29 of 47 shots in the second and third periods.

Russell finished with 39 points. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 19, grabbed 13 rebounds and blocked five shots while playing only three periods. Rookie forward Don Ford and guard Reggie Miller added 17 points each and guard Carl Goodrich had 20.

SuperSonics 111, Jazz 97

At New Orleans, Fred Brown scored 41 points, including 29 in the first half, to lead Seattle to a 111-97 victory over the Jazz. Seattle led, 32-23, after the first quarter, but scored nine straight points early in the second period. Jazz coach Butch van Breda Kolf was thrown out of the game in the second period on two technical fouls for protesting calls of the officials.

Trail Blazers 115, Knicks 96

At Portland, Ore., balanced scoring and Larne Martin's career-high 22 rebounds led the Trail Blazers past the New York Knicks, 115-96. Portland broke away from a close first quarter to a 60-49 half-time lead.

Martin, who scored 18 points, eclipsed his previous rebounding mark of 18 set Friday night when he replaced Bill Walton. Walton did not play again last night because of a sprained ankle.

Spirits 85, Sals 82

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Don Chaney scored with 16 seconds remaining to give the Spirits of St. Louis a 95-82 victory over the San Diego Sals last night.

Englishman to Belgium

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—English soccer star Rodney Marsh has agreed to join champion Belgian club Anderlecht and is expected to sign a two-year contract on Thursday. Marsh was recently placed on the transfer list following a disagreement with his English First Division club Manchester City.

ABA Result

Sunday's Game

St. Louis 95, San Diego 92 (Reuter 17, Adams 16; Olsberg 21, Jones 20).

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	5	2	.714	—
Boston	5	2	.714	—
Buffalo	5	2	.714	—
New York	3	7	.300	3 1/2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New Orleans	5	2	.687	—
Washington	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Atlanta	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Houston	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Cleveland	3	3	.500	1 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	5	2	.687	—
Chicago	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Minneapolis	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Kansas City	2	4	.333	2 1/2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Golden State	5	2	.714	—
Los Angeles	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Seattle	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Portland	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Phoenix	2	4	.333	2 1/2

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles 115, Kansas City 112	San Francisco 115, New York 101
Russell 22, Goodrich 20; Arshabald 18, Johnson 15	Seattle 111, New Orleans 97 (Brown 41, Olsberg 21; Jones 15, Wilson 16)
Portland 115, New York 92 (Petrie 24, Wicks 21; Monroe 23, Frazier 17)	

Mexican to Defend

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Rodolfo Martinez of Mexico will defend his World Boxing Council bantamweight title against Venice Boriknor of Thailand in Bangkok on Jan. 30, his manager has announced.

Clarke Scores 13th Goal

Fights Halt Contest in NHL But Flyers Can't Be Stopped

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Bobby Clarke, set the pace with his 13th goal, the season's high in the National Hockey League, as the Philadelphia Flyers overpowered the Pittsburgh Penguins, 6-4, last night in a game marked by a brawl that stopped action for 19 minutes.

The fight broke out with 4 minutes 44 seconds left in the final period when Philadelphia's Gary Dornhoefer and Steve Durbin of Pittsburgh battled behind the Penguin net.

The benches cleared and four players were ejected from the game. They were Pittsburgh's Barry Wilkins and the Flyers' Ross Lonsberry who left the penalty box—where they had been put after fighting—and Harvey Bennett of Pittsburgh and Jack McIlhargey of Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh rallied in the third period after having been limited to four shots on goal in the second. Trailing, 4-1, at the start of the final period, Pittsburgh scored twice within 4:18 to make it 4-3, but Philadelphia surged ahead again to 6-3 on goals by Don Sleski at 5:54 and Reggie Leach at 14:45.

Blues 5, Capitals 3

At Landover, Md., Bruce Affleck's first NHL goal, at 1:58 of the third period, proved to be the winner as St. Louis beat the Capitals, 5-3. Affleck, a defenseman in his second pro season, scored on a slap shot while the Blues had a man advantage. It was St. Louis' third power play goal of the game.

Sabres 5, Canadiens 1

At Buffalo, N.Y., Danny Garry and Gil Perreault scored two goals each as the Sabres maintained their unbeaten home record with a 5-1 victory over Montreal. The Canadiens, who played without defenseman Yvan Cournoyer and Jacques Lemaire, were shut out after the second minute of the game by Sabres' goalie Gerry Desjardins. The Canadiens man-

aged only 13 shots on goal in the final two periods.

Red Wings 6, Flames 3

At Detroit, Michel Bergeron and Dan Maloney fired two goals apiece as the Red Wings controlled Atlanta for a 6-3 victory. Bergeron scored his first goal on a power play while Larry Carrere of Atlanta was sitting out a high-sticking penalty.

Braves 6, Seals 3

At Oakland, Calif., defenseman Bobby Orr, playing only his second game since returning from knee surgery, had three assists to help Boston defeat the Seals, 6-3. Orr assisted on two goals in the second period when the Braves scored four times in a 7-minute span.

Black Hawks 3, North Stars 0

At Chicago, Tony Esposito notched his third shutout and the 55th in his NHL career as the Black Hawks beat Minnesota, 3-0, to extend their undefeated string to six games. Esposito stopped 39 shots.

Referee Dispute

TORONTO, Nov. 10 (AP).—The problem of referees remains one of the major obstacles in setting up a proposed hockey world cup tournament next September, lawyer Alan Eagleson says.

Eagleson has been assigned by the Canadian government to handle negotiations for the tournament which would pit a team of Canadian professionals from the National Hockey League and the World Hockey Association against national teams from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United States.

Eagleson, who is also executive director of the NHL Players Association, said that the Canadian players will not participate unless proper refereeing can be guaranteed.

The 1972 and 1974 series between Canadian pros and the Russians was marred by poor officiating by amateur referees.

Eagleson said that so far the Soviet Union has not agreed to the use of professional referees in next year's tournament.

Eagleson said two other problems involve the United States and Russia.

The United States, he said, is hesitating, claiming it cannot field an effective squad, although Eagleson pointed out there are 55 eligible Americans in the NHL and WHA.

The Russians are holding back, waiting for Canada to settle its differences with the International Ice Hockey Federation.

Canada pulled out of the world championships in 1970 when it was not allowed to use professional players. The IIHF has since approved the use of pros and is seeking Canadian participation in the world championship in 1977.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Edmonton 4, Cleveland 1 (Fatenaudd 2, Rogers 2; Pustit 1)	Winnipeg 3, Toronto 3 (Beaudin 2, Hedberg 2; Nilsson; Nedomansky 3)
Quebec 3, Phoenix 3 (Houle 2, Sutherland 2; Tardif; Cloutier, B. Bernier; Raskin; Gauthier, Gorman)	Cincinnati 4, New England 2 (Plum 2, Locas, Gulte; Cline; Blackburn)

The Redskins' Bob Brunet stands over his injured teammate, quarterback Bill Kilmer, in first half.

International Race Officials See Money as Big Incentive

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 10 (UPI).—Laurel officials acknowledged they will have to increase the winner's purse in the future if the Washington, D.C., International is going to remain a show race.

French filly Nobiliary won a purse of \$100,000 for winning the 24th running of the \$500,000 event Saturday.

But Laurel already is facing competition from the new \$500,000 National Thoroughbred Championship at Santa Anita, Calif.

This year, the Washington International attracted a quality field of nine competitors from five nations, but it drew only a taped television showing and a disappointing crowd of less than 37,000.

Even before the race, Laurel president John Shapiro said: "It was most satisfying the way the owners and trainers responded

to invitations this year. There is no reason, however, to expect such support in the future unless the value of the International is increased.

"The race needs at least another \$100,000 in purse money, a solid television commitment, and a permanent sponsor, if possible."

Nobiliary, which led the International from start to finish and won by three-quarters of a length over another French filly, Comtesse de Loh, is headed to Florida for winter racing. The 3-year-old's earnings for her owner, Mr. American Nelson Brunker Beach, were boosted to \$449,746. Comtesse de Loh has won \$483,006 for her American owner, George Christman.

Hunt says Nobiliary came to Laurel "as a second thought." He said Shapiro did not extend an invitation to Nobiliary and that it was on his insistence that the filly was included in the field of nine.

Ashe and Dibbs Gain in Scotland

EDINBURGH, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Arthur Ashe and Eddie Dibbs, two of America's top players this year, found out straight-set victories today to reach the third round of the men's singles in the \$48,000 (\$90,000) Dewar Tennis tournament.

Ashe downed fellow-American Mike Estep, 6-4, 6-2, and Dibbs beat Sweden's Rolf Norberg, 6-3, 6-2. Ashe used his powerful serve and volley game on the fast indoor court to sideline Estep while Dibbs showed he has adapted his clay-court game to faster conditions.

Hard-serving American Rosecoe Tanner was upset by Briton Buster Mottram, 6-4, 6-2, while New Zealander Chris Purvis routed Briton John Lloyd, 6-2, 6-1.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Melbourne, Australia. Bill Dunk scored a one-stroke victory in the \$25,500 Chrysler Classic. Dunk, 37, shot a closing 3-under par 69 at Royal Melbourne's 6,887-yard course to finish with a 281 and nip fellow-countryman David Graham by 6 strokes.

THOROUGHBRED RACING—At New York. Hardsaddle stable's Guards Up easily defeated seven 2-year-olds, opponents in the \$55,000 Jerome Handicap at Belmont Park. Riders by Carlos Lopez. Guards Up led the entire mile and finished 3 1/2 lengths ahead of runner-up Valid Appeal. He clocked 1:34 1/5 over a sloppy track.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Miami	4	1	0	.750	240 118
San Francisco	4	1	0	.750	182 107
Baltimore	4	1	0	.750	207 121
New England	3	2	0	.600	126 121
N.Y. Jets	2	2	0	.500	126 121

Central

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	7	1	0	.875	226 103
Cincinnati	7	1	0	.875	167 117
Indianapolis	5	2	0	.700	120 103
Cleveland	4	2	0	.667	82 228

West

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Oakland	6	2	0	.750	202 124
Kansas City	5	2	0	.687	182 127
San Diego	5	2	0	.687	145 204
San Diego	5	2	0	.687	80 194

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Washington	6	2	0	.750	211 110
San Francisco	5	2	0	.700	182 127
Dallas	5	2	0	.714	168 121
N.Y. Giants	4	2	0	.667	126 121
Philadelphia	4	2	0	.667	126 121

Central

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Minnesota	6	0	0	1.000	280 96
Detroit	5	2	0	.700	182 127
Chicago	5	2	0	.700	145 204
Green Bay	4	2	0	.667	126 121

West

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	168 121
San Francisco	5	2	0	.687	182 127
Atlanta	5	2	0	.687	226 103
New Orleans	5	2	0	.687	80 194

Sunday's Results

Minnesota 28, Atlanta 14	Baltimore 28, Buffalo 10
Detroit 21, Cleveland 10	Chicago 27, Green Bay 14
Washington 27, N.Y. Giants 12	Pittsburgh 24, Houston 17
San Francisco 24, Philadelphia 10	San Diego 24, New Orleans 10
San Francisco 24, Los Angeles 21	San Francisco 24, Los Angeles 21

Weekday's Game

Kansas City at Dallas

Ulrich Winner Of Senior Tennis

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 10 (AP).—Tobias Ulrich, a bearded left-hander from Denmark, has become the overall tour champion of the Grand Masters seniors tennis tournament.

Ulrich won a final here yesterday which earned him \$2,500. The senior pro, 47, finished with 90 points in the 10-spot regular season for a total of \$29,425 in winnings.

Ulrich defeated Australia's Frank Sedgman, 7-5, 6-4 yesterday for the top spot. Ulrich, who won six times, and Sedgman, who won four times, were tied for the lead with 80 points going into this tournament.

Sten Davidsson, former Swedish Davis Cupper now living in California, took third place by defeating American Vic Seabra.

Mexicans Gain in Tennis

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Mexico completed a 5-0 sweep over

Art Buchwald

'I Lost My Job'

WASHINGTON—The first thing that came to my mind last week when I heard about all the different changes in President Ford's "team" was what a blow it must have been to the Rockefellerers.

In the last few months the Rockefellerers have been throwing party after party to introduce everyone to the new vice-presidential residence on Massachusetts Ave., and it cost them a pretty penny. I'm certain they wouldn't have gone to all that expense if they had any idea that President Ford was going to push Rocky off the ticket in 1976.

As a matter of fact I wouldn't have wanted to have been in Rocky's shoes the night he came home and broke the news to Happy.

"Rocky, you look bushed. Have a dry martini. I've been making up the guest list for our next party to show people the new vice-presidential mansion."

"I wouldn't do that if I were you, Happy."

"Why not?"

"I don't think we're going to be living here much longer."

"You mean you've been fired?"

"Not exactly. But Jerry doesn't want me on his new team."

"That's awful. What are we going to do? How are we going to make a living?"

"Don't worry. I'll find something. My brother David knows a lot of people and I'm sure one of them will give me a job."

"How could he do it to you?"

Welsh Bishop Faces Charges

LLANDAFF, Wales, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Anglican bishop of Llandaff, the Right Rev. Eryl Thomas, resigned today because he is facing court charges of gross indecency.

The bishop, 65, is due to appear before Cardiff magistrates Nov. 19. Details of the charges were not made public.

In a letter to all 153 parish priests in his diocese, Bishop Thomas, who is married and has four children, said he was resigning because he was unable to make "adequate reparation for the humiliation" he had brought upon the church.

Swiss Jewel Sale Brings \$5 Million

ZURICH, Nov. 10 (UPI)—A two-day sale of jewels which ended Friday fetched a total of 13.6 million Swiss francs (\$5.2 million).

There were 491 lots in the sale, held by Sotheby Parke Bernet. The highest price, 600,000 francs (\$230,760), was fetched by a necklace of emeralds and diamonds.

You've worked so hard and you've been so loyal."

"That doesn't count when you're a Vice-President. Jerry's worried about his own job and he figures if he gets rid of me the Republican board of directors will get off his back."

"But the least he could have done was tell you before we gave all those parties. We used up our life savings entertaining the very people Jerry is trying to placate."

"Don't be too harsh on him, Happy. He hit his head in a swimming pool a few days ago, and that might have had something to do with his decision."

"Well, you can take it with equanimity, but I'm the one who has to make ends meet. We've still got the children to educate and we'll have to move and we still have the caterer's bill to pay."

"David will help us with a loan, Happy. It could be worse. Jerry fired Jim Schlesinger and Bill Colby today as well. We're still on the payroll until Dec. 30, 1976. There are quotations from William Faulkner, E.G. Wells and Plato, references to Tom Stoppard's 'The Real Inspector Hound.' Agatha Christie's Miss Marple, Joyce Cary's Gulliver Jimson, the eccentric artist with a fetish for feet, and 'The Cat on the Hot Tin Roof.'"

And it is a scrupulously researched and written book on one of the most complex and nastiest scientific subjects: cancer.

"The Siege of Cancer," just published by Random House, is a science book with warmth, literary style and human compassion as well as scientific thoroughness and responsibility. It is a book that reflects its author, June Goodfield, a woman trained as a sociologist who refers to herself as a "resident humanist" among scientists.

She has taken the present state of research in cancer and turned it into an exciting tale of the quest for the causes and eventually early detection and more effective treatment, telling her story with an insight into the scientists as well as their research, some patient, cautious, determined and others with wild, reaching imaginations.

Her story has puzzling clues, false trails, heroes and villains amid hard scientific fact and research.

The morning of the interview, the word had just come of the death of Dr. Gordon Hamilton Fairley, the cancer specialist working on immunology and leukemia. He had been walking his dog when a terrorist bomb exploded outside the London home of Conservative Member of Parliament Hugh Fraser.

"He was absolutely irreplaceable."

The items which belonged to Mrs. Walter Gibson Peter Jr. of Washington, whose late husband was a direct descendant of George Washington, included a campaign stool the general sat on at Valley Forge. The Smithsonian Institution was the top bidder, offering \$12,500.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association entered a high bid of \$4,100 for Martha Washington's purple-silk wedding slippers at the sale at Sotheby Parke-Bernet Galleries.

WASHINGTON ITEMS
Sold for \$70,150

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Forty personal and household items once owned by George and Martha Washington brought \$70,150 at an auction.

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Scientists' Resident Humanist

By Jean M. White

WASHINGTON (WP)—Two of the chapter titles are "But Do Horses Get It?" and "I Want the Platinum Blues!" There are quotations from William Faulkner, E.G. Wells and Plato, references to Tom Stoppard's "The Real Inspector Hound." Agatha Christie's Miss Marple, Joyce Cary's Gulliver Jimson, the eccentric artist with a fetish for feet, and "The Cat on the Hot Tin Roof."

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able," Miss Goodfield said. "How many people were killed by that act of a terrorist? One day one of the children of a terrorist will develop leukemia. He may have killed his own child."

It was a burst of rage rooted in frustration from a person who knew the promise of Dr. Fairley's fresh approach to leukemia and who also had known the disease's emotional and physical impact on its victims. In a chapter on cancer and patients, titled "But Do Horses Get It?"

There scientists are trying to track down the causes. It is an old disease, mentioned in the 13th-century writings of a Persian physician. The search now points to what Miss Goodfield calls a genetic predisposition brought on by environmental insult, probably deprivation of a diet that consists of bread, fat and "little else."

In the dust that slowed her travel to 100 miles in 14 hours Miss Goodfield asked a companion about that as a contributing factor.

"But do horses get it?" her companion asked.

The answer is no. But Miss Goodfield was to find an isolated tribe in Kenya with the same high incidence of esophageal cancer. There the cows get it—at the same midpoint in their life cycle as human beings.

Reporters' Luck

Miss Goodfield visited and worked with the scientists in their laboratories, whether in a wild region of Iran or an esophageal laboratory at the Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York. With a reporter's luck, she was at Sloan-Kettering on the day that the story of "The Affair of the Painted Mice" broke.

To her, it was the "sad, isolated" story of a scientist who yielded to the pressures of scientific research and falsified results by painting black spots on mice.

She knows the tremendous demands on scientists working on

a blue ring around the cells," Miss Goodfield says.

"But Do Horses Get It?" was the question raised by Miss Goodfield as she was driving a Land Rover through the choking dust of an isolated region of Iran. There live the Turkomans, semi-nomadic tribesmen who have the highest rate of esophageal cancer in the world. If other causes of death are prevented, one in six adults will die of this cancer before they reach 62.

There scientists are trying to track down the causes. It is an old disease, mentioned in the 13th-century writings of a Persian physician. The search now points to what Miss Goodfield calls a genetic predisposition brought on by environmental insult, probably deprivation of a diet that consists of bread, fat and "little else."

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Jean Goodfield
"Siege of Cancer."

deadlines for advances in the fight against cancer. Her scientists are human beings, with their own lives, problems and hopes. In one marvelous phrase, she describes them as "cerebral cats on conceptual hot tin roofs."

As for "The Siege of Cancer," she hopes it sells better than her previous book, "Courage to Peking," which is a scientific thriller that she had to rewrite when the news headlines overtook her story.

"In 'Courage,' I had a message carried to China to arrange a meeting between the Chinese and American leaders," Miss Goodfield explains. "It was coded into the blood—that's a scientific fact not scientific fiction—and it could be read just by taking out 20c of blood."

No Eureka's

Miss Goodfield feels there will be no "eureka" or "eureka" in research on cancer, a disease with an amalgam of causes. But she is optimistic.

"I want us to be able to look cancer straight in the eye and smear it at it. From 65 to 85 percent of cancers are self-inflicted: smoking, sloppy diet, industrial contaminants, food additives. If one-quarter do get cancer, and in the other way it over three-quarters do not."

It will take a decade or two, she says carefully, and "we must not delude ourselves that it is not going to take time."

But as we now look back and ask how did the people in medieval days live with stench, and how did the Victorians live with disease, we shall say in the future how did people live with the terrible disease of cancer."

PEOPLE: Julie Eisenhower May Take Over Reagan Show

Julie Nixon Eisenhower may take over Ronald Reagan's daily radio show if Reagan becomes a formal candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. If Reagan becomes a declared candidate, equal time rules will force him off the 320 stations which now broadcast his show. Mrs. Eisenhower, 77, the daughter of former President Richard Nixon, is one of nine persons ranging from actor John Wayne to Sen. Barry Goldwater who are lined up to substitute for Reagan on the five-minute daily commentary show, the show's producer said. Reagan has said that he will announce before the end of this month whether he will oppose President Ford for the GOP nomination.



Julie Nixon Eisenhower

The mass-circulation News of the World in London says that Rose Kennedy wants her granddaughter Caroline to leave London, where she has been attending an arts appreciation course at St. John's, the nation's house. Columnist Mervyn Fiammet wrote that although Caroline's mother, Jacqueline Onassis, had given her the option of staying or leaving, Mrs. Kennedy was putting pressure on her son Edward to intervene to get Caroline to leave Mrs. Kennedy, who said that Caroline should not be staying in London unaccompanied by older members of the family, Fiammet wrote. Fiammet added that Caroline's social life—London newspapers recently carried photographs of her dancing at an all-night party given for Andy Warhol—had made Mrs. Kennedy even more determined to get her granddaughter out.

Evangelist Billy Graham, admitting that the aftermath of Watergate left him never wanting to "see another politician again," said Monday in Hong Kong that he later realized "he had a 'Christian commitment' to be involved in times of social crisis." Graham is conducting his first crusade in Hong Kong in 19 years.

Marion Rice Hart, 34, who flew solo across the Atlantic on an around-the-world trip, landed in Cairo Saturday, saying that she was exhausted but very happy. She started her trip a couple of weeks ago from Washington and plans to continue to Singapore, stopping off in Saudi Arabia and Persian Gulf countries.

A man walked and rode a moped across the world's largest artificial lake and then was charged with trespassing. Steve McPeak, a 30-year-old professional tightrope walker from Las Vegas, spent nearly three hours on a 1,500-foot-long cable strung 700 feet across the Colorado River at the Hoover Dam. A dam watchman arrested him when he stepped off the cable and he was charged with trespassing and creating a disturbance on federal property. He was released on \$300 bail.

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